PALMER
is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. III, NO 312 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1915. ONE ANNA

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Rs.
SUNDAY.				
2nd Jan. '16	Mooltan ..	10000	....	..
9th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
16th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	....	..
23rd ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	....	..
13th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Karmala ..	9000
20th ,,	Kashmir ..	9000	....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Khyber ..	9000
5th March	Khiva ..	9000	....	..
12th ,,	Medina ..	12500	....	..
19th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
26th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
2nd April	Kashgar ..	9000	....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
16th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	....	..
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
30th ,,	Karmala ..	9000	....	..

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
Dec. 15	Moncara ..	8800	Nil ..	..
30th ,,	Sardinia ..	7000	Khyber ..	9000
Jan. 16	Namur ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
27th ,,	Nankin ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
Feb.	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
24th ,,	Malta ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to "THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
1st Jan. '16	Chakla ..	Karachi, to Connect with Dumr at Karachi, for Persian Gulf passengers only.
3rd ,,	Pundua ..	Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports
3/4 ,,	Linga ..	Karachi coasting. *
[illegible]	Dilwara ..	E and S Africa

* on arrival of the English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kitia Maru ..	T. Sasaki	3801	20th Dec	1st Jan '16
Rangoon Maru	T Kusano	5348	28th Dec.	8th Jan.
Tenshin Maru	S Yamazaki	4173	5th Jan	16th Jan
Iyo Maru	K Okamoto	6320	10th Jan	22nd Jan
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura	4166	18th Jan	25th Jan.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN.

via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
EUROPA LINE				
EuropaMaru	3078	S Nakagawa	21st Dec.	2nd Jan.'16
Luzon Maru..	4073	T. Miyata	18th Jan	29th Jan.
Saigon Maru..	4638	T. Watanabe	30th Jan	11th Feb

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS. 1916

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Canton	A & C	7672	....	30th Jan.
City of Exeter	A & C	9373	....	20th Feb.
City of Paris	A & C	9230	20 Mar.	18th Mar.
City of Marseilles.	A & C	8250	20th Apr.	18th Apr.

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	3rd class Single.	3rdclass Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	888	420	630
London via Marseilles	680	1,083	480	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at *one anna* throughout India at the following stations:

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HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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KALYAN.— A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
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LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NASIK.—Mahdeo V. Joshi, Main Road.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—Ram Sharanlal.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapia.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above lists

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	9th Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	24th Feb. ,,
S.S. Castalia	6838	Wm. Kelso	7th Mar. ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	21st ,, ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL — B. O. C. PITCH
B O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

NEW YEAR 1916.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED
AT
FELICE CORNAGLIA
CONFECTIONER
BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.).

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Australia	Calcutta	San Francisco
Changchun	London	Shanghai
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Sydney
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Lee Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

E. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England).

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund. £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
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G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank Ltd).

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Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT., PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,00 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,959
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,543

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules or business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter).

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of any largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advetisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a. m. and 5 p. m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED

WANTED GENTLEMAN to Share large room in a well appointed flat on Apollo Bunder, good table. Terms moderate. Apply CECIL, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1000

WANTED—PAYING GUEST by European family in modern flat on Apollo Bunder, room large and airy with bathroom attached. Apply CECIL, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

C. M. S. HIGH SCHOOL, JUBBULPORE.—WANTED a B.Sc. to teach Physics and Chemistry, salary Rs. 70 to Rs. 100, according to qualifications and experience. Must join post January 3rd, 1916. Apply to PRINCIPAL. 1006

THE LAWRENCE MILITARY ASYLUM, SANAWAR, SIMLA HILLS. WANTED—ASSISTANT MASTER, Rs 175—5—200. Government Service. Begin work 5th February, 1916. Apply soon, with testimonials stating qualifications, age and religion, to Rev. G. D. BARNE, Principal. 1001

THE LAWRENCE MILITARY ASYLUM, SANAWAR, SIMLA HILLS. WANTED—ASSISTANT MISTRESS for Girls' School, Stipend, Rs. 150—5—175. Government Service. Begin work February 5th, 1916. Apply with testimonials, stating age and religion, to Rev. G. D. BARNE, Principal. 1003

DOVETON PROTESTANT COLLEGE, MADRAS.—WANTED a PRINCIPAL with experience of teaching in English Schools. Must be a graduate of a British University. Salary. Rs. 600—700 by annual increments of Rs. 25. Apply to THE HONORARY SECRETARY. 1002

WANTED a fully qualified ENGINEER for the post of Divisional Local Fund Engineer, Nerbudda Division, on a salary of Rs. 400—20—600 per mensem, with travelling allowance of an officer of the first class. The post is not pensionable. For the due performance of the duties of the post active habits are essential and considerable previous experience of Civil Engineering work is necessary. Applications, which will be received up to the 15th January, 1916, should be submitted to THE COMMISSIONER, Nerbudda Division, Hoshangabad, C. P. 1009

APPLICATIONS will be received by THE CHAIRMAN, Colombo Port Commission, up to 12 noon, on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1916, for the post of MATE, Harbour Tugs. The salary of the appointment is Rs. 3,600 per annum, with no allowances. The post is non-pensionable.

Candidates for appointment should be under 30 years of age, and should hold a Board of Trade Master's certificate.

Original certificates and testimonials, with copies for retention, should be annexed to the application.

The candidate selected will be called upon to take up the appointment at once; he will be on probation for six months, and be required in due course to enter into an agreement for three years.

F. BOWES,
Chairman,
Colombo Port Commission.
Colombo, 21st December, 1915. 1005

ASSAM LABOUR BOARD.—Applications will be received by Undersigned up to the 15th January, 1916, for the post of SUPERVISOR under this Board. Salary Rs. 1,000, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,200. Leave, leave allowances and travelling allowance will be regulated by the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations. The appointment will be made for three years in the first instance, subject to three months' notice on either side, and to the right of the Board to dispense with the services of the Supervisor for misconduct. Applicants should state age, qualifications occupation and extent of the knowledge of vernacular languages spoken by Assam tea garden coolies and should be accompanied by testimonials.

W. M. KENNEDY, Major, I.A.,
Chairman, Assam Labour Board.
Block B-3, Clive Buildings, Calcutta.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—WANTED from the beginning of next March a trained and experienced ASSISTANT MASTER for Oakgrove Boys School, near Mussoorie. Must be capable of preparing boys for the Cambridge Local Examinations, and be willing to take a generous interest in the welfare of the boys not only during school hours, but in outdoor games and exercises. Salary, which will be according to qualifications and experience, will be not less than Rs. 175 per mensem, plus free board and lodging, fuel, lighting, washing and medical attendance. Applications with copies of certificates, etc., and of particulars of training received should be sent as early as possible to—

THE HEAD MASTER,
Oakgrove School,
Jharipani, U. P.
R. S. HIGHET,
Agent and Chairman,
E. I. R. Hill Schools Committee.
Calcutta, 18th December, 1915. 1004

WANTED

AGENCIES—Various Valuable Agencies offered. Apply BUREAU OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES 9, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. 2758

WANTED.—LOAN of Rupees seventy-five thousand, on mortgage of substantial properties. Only principals. No brokers, please apply to Box No 673, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2747

THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL, Ghora GALI.—Punjab Government High School for Europeans. Wanted ASSISTANT MASTER Rs. 125—5—150. ASSISTANT MISTRESS (Mathematics) Rs. 100. Matron. Rs. 80. Apply the PRINCIPAL. 2665

REQUIRED at once for Singapore daily paper, European trained JOURNALIST, accustomed to Managerial and Sub-Editorial (night and/or day) work. Printing experience an advantage. Good prospects for young capable man. 3 years' agreement, passage to Singapore and home at expiry of agreement. Apply at once with full particulars of experience, salary required and when available. Box 1003, "Singapore Free Press," Singapore. 1010

FOR SALE.

AUCTION SALE—Ford LANDAULETT CAR, (1915 model) in perfect running order, on Friday 31st instant at 5-30 p.m. on account of concerned by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., at A. C. Collingo & Co., Hugh Road. 2751

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—278 pairs Gent's Tan Box Hide Albert Slippers, machine-sewn, bark tanned soles, medium round toes. In sizes 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 only. Reduced price Rs. 2-8.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
262-4 Madras.

FOR SALE.—CHESTNUT COUNTRY-BRED MARE, 3 years, about 14-2. Arab Sire and Dam.

DARK CHESTNUT COUNTRYBRED MARE, 2 years, about 14-1, by Thoroughbred Sire.

Apply to Box No. 673, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2718

FOR SALE—Any two of the following three Cars: (1) Sheffield Simplex, 45 h.-p., six cylinder, gear-boxless, run 3,200 miles, (2) Minerva (Knight), 38 h.p., four cylinder, run 3,800 miles; and (3) Bianchi, 10-12 h. p., four cylinder, run 1,700 miles; cars driven by owner. For particulars, apply to SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR, 2705 Chowpaty Road.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR SERIOUS STAMP-COLLECTORS.—Want to sell a highly specialized collection of British India stamps containing entire sheets and blocks and rarities; a collection of Great Britain stamps, rich and magnificent; and a collection of Colonials containing Queen, King Edward and King George stamps. A rare opportunity not likely to recur. Apply "A.B.C.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Lonavla "BAROMETER VIEW," 'A,' 'B' and 'C' Bungalows fully furnished. Apply PHIROZE COOVERJI MISTRY, Karani Building, opposite Cama Baug. 2476

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

TO BE LET.—A nice large airy room with bath-room attached, etc., also it has got a separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

NOTICES.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE FIRST TERM of the next Session commences on January 3rd 1916. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10-30 a.m.

About eleven scholarships (value Rs. 15 per mensem) will be awarded to Matriculates and School Final men. Residents of the Bombay Presidency are alone eligible. Those wishing to obtain scholarships must present themselves at the College on January 3rd and should enter their names as candidates as soon as possible.

Paying students unless Matriculates or School Final men are required to pass the College Entrance Test held at the College on January 3rd and the following days.

All candidates must pass an Examination in Physical Fitness held at the College on January 3rd and the following days and must produce certificates of moral character.

Further particulars may be obtained on application.

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.
Parel, Bombay, 21st October, 1915. 2124

NOTICE.

SIR ADAMJEE PEERBHOY and SONS regret very much to inform the gentlemen invited at the Evening Party to be held at Tardeo at 9 p.m. on Friday, the 31st instant, to meet the Presidents of the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League, that owing to an oversight, in some cases, no mention of the lady members of the family of those invited was made in the invitation cards. As there is little time left to issue fresh cards Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy and Sons apologise for this unfortunate omission and respectfully request the lady members of the families of the gentlemen invited to kindly accept this invitation and honour Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy and Sons by their presence.

29th December, 1915. 2742

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

REVISION of the Election Roll of persons qualified to vote at the ensuing election of an additional member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay representing the Mahomedan Community in Bombay as directed in Government Notification No. 1204 dated 8th December 1915, Legal Department published in the Bombay Government Gazette dated 9th December 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the draft list of Mahomedans resident in Bombay qualified under the Election Rules published in the Bombay Government Gazette dated 17th October 1912 to note at the election of an additional member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay representing the Mahomedan community in the City of Bombay, is prepared and will be available for inspection at the office of the Collector of Bombay in the Town Custom House on 31st December 1915 and following days when this office is open for business between the hours of 12 noon and 5 p.m. A limited number of copies of this draft list will be available for sale on application at a price of rupee one per copy. All persons whose names are not included in the list and who claim that their names should be entered in the final revised roll and all persons whose names appear in the list and who claim that any alteration or revision should be made in such list should forward their claims in writing to the Collector of Bombay before the 15th January 1915, after which date no claims will be considered.

All letters submitting claims should be marked on the outside "Electrical Roll."

A. L. DESHMUKH,
2761 for Collector of Bombay.
Bombay Collector's Office,
30th December, 1915.

SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA MEMORIAL FUND.

THE UNDERSIGNED invite the attention of the citizens of Bombay to the following Resolution passed at the Public Meeting called by the Sheriff held under the Presidency of His Excellency Lord Willingdon on the 10th December, 1915, and request subscriptions for the Memorial.

"That this meeting resolves that a suitable memorial or memorials be raised to Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, and that a Committee and Secretaries composed of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, be appointed to collect subscriptions and to take all necessary measures in that behalf."

Yours faithfully,
J. A. D. McBain,
Narottam Morarjee Goculdas.
Stanley Reed,
Lalloobhai Samaldas,
H. P Mody,
Rahimtoola Currimbhoy,
Jehangir B. Petit,
Choonilal V. Mehta.
D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretaries.

N.B.—Subscriptions may be made payable to any one of the Secretaries and where cheques are sent it is requested that they will be crossed. 2697

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, ETC., AT THE G. I. P. RY. GOODS DEPOT, WARI BUNDER.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act, 9 of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cotton seeds in bags, linseed, jawari, gram, barley, husk, toor and rapeseed in bags, bundles of cotton, bundles of gunny bags, drums of turpentine, empty casks, iron pipes, bundles of leather, empty cases, drums of oil, bags of gram flour, bundles of jogree and dates, bags of sweeping grains, etc., etc:

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CAR.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the A. J. Collings and Co.'s Works at Hughes Road, on account of the concerned:—

One Ford Landaulette Car (1915 Model) in perfect running order.

The car can be inspected at the Works.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a deceased gentleman.—Consisting of teakwood dressing chest of drawers, glass door book cases, reclining sofa, arm chairs, wash-hand table, paper cabinets, paper scales, teapoys, wind proof hanging lamps, rich brass standard lamps, one Jost fan drying lamp, screens, wooden bedstead, etc., etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature brougham, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 bay waler gelding, 15 hands, free of bad marks or vice, and used regularly as a carriage horse.

1 bay Arab horse, 14-1, 7 years, believed to be sound, going in saddle.

1 grey Arab horse, 8 years, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 31st December, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE AT TOP FLOOR OF PIRBHAI MANSIONS, SANDHURST ROAD, ON SUNDAY THE 2ND JANUARY, 1916, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Sale of almost new slightly used, furniture of a gentleman going abroad including nicely made glass and panel door hanging clothes and gown press, glass-door almyrah, wordrobe, cabinets bookcases fancy satin and tapestry lined drawing-room suits, cushioned chair, single and double cots, Baba cots, bookstands, mirror-back chests of drawers, hatstands, marble-top centre tables, plain, fancy and tiled teapoys, reclining and leatherlined sofas, revolving and arm office chairs, easy, low and Curzon chairs, office and writing tables, revolving bookcase, perambulator, typewriters, phonographs, records, glassware, etc. etc.

ON SUNDAY the 2nd January 1916, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co. Auctioneers will sell at the top floor of "Pirbhoy Mausions," Sandhurst Road, very nice and useful household and office furniture such as fancy silk and tapestry lined drawing-room suites, glass and panel door hanging gown and clothes press, wardrobe in two pieces, glass door almyrah, fancy cabinets glassdoor bookcases cushioned chairs with spring, English made revolving bookcase, single and double bed steads, Baba cot, perambulators, hatstands bookstands, dumbwaiter, mirrorback chest of drawers, writing and office tables, revolving and office chairs with arms, low, easy and Curzon chairs of very decent and elegant make, verandahbench, marble top centre tables, plain and fancy tiled teapoys, reclining and leather lined sofas, Oliver Typewriter No. 3 brief size, Remington Typewriter No. 8, Singer Sewing Machine, phonographs, records, glassware, etc. etc., the property of a gentleman going abroad.

The above will be on view from Saturday the 1st January, 1916.

GHANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers,
Bombay, 31st December, 1915.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY FRIDAY, 31ST DECEMBER, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

THIS DAY FRIDAY the 31st day of December, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Thoburn House" Apollo Bunder, Fort, very valuable and handsome household furniture by well-known makers comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass and parcelainware, rich platedware, English ice chest, cooking stove, marble top tables, tiled fancy teapoys, rich upholstered drawing room suite, artistic cabinets, flower vases rich pictures engravings, rich carpets, iron single and double bedsteads, handsome almirahs, clothes and gown presses, sofas, bentwood chairs, Curzon easy chairs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, glass door book cases, book stands, aluminium utensils.

The property of R. L. Phillips Esq., Dy. Traffic Manager, Port Trust.

The property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st December, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO YOU ALL.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

Tel: Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 1266.

Masterpiece of Balboa's Coloured production.

ADVENTURE OF A

MAD CAP

5,000 Feet.

A social, powerful, emotional drama! (fully coloured)

Tell your friends to see this film. They will be sorry if they miss it.

SHOWING :—Fri. 31st Dec. to 7th Jan. 1916.
TIME :—7 p. m. 8-45 p. m. 10-30 p. m.
MATINEE :—5-15 p.m. on Friday 31st. and Every Saturday and Sunday.
PRICES AS USUAL.
NO ADVANCE!!

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY
AT
GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

Daily at 9-30 p.m. upto 1st January 1916.
AND
On Sunday the 2nd at 4-30 p. m.
Rates Rs. 3, 2, 1 As. 8.

N. M. KHARE,
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT
SPECIAL XMAS PROGRAMME
"THE LITTLE FLOWER GIRL"
3-Reel Coloured Drama
AND
"THE LOVE LIAR"
3-Reels.
4th Drama of "WHO PAYS?" SERIES
together with
LATEST GAZETTE
Time: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 3 P. M.
Special Performance to the Indian National Congress Delegates and Supporters.
ANTHONY HOPE'S Great Romantic Classic
"THE PRISONER OF ZENDA"
and the famous sequel
"RUPERT OF HENTZAU"
11,000 feet long. Shown complete.
The most Romantic and Stirring Drama ever written for the Cinema.
A beautiful Romance of the fiction land of "Ruritania." A story of Political and Military intrigue, with a strong channel of love and chivalry which, as "The Times of India" remarked, should specially appeal to the Indian sentiment. "The Bombay Chronicle" says "no lover of good acting and Romance should miss it."
London Actors — London Staging
Special Prices to Indian Patrons.
8 and 4 Annas.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Gen. Manager.....James McGrath.
To-Night at 6-30 p. m. and 10 p. m.
"THE GREATEST LIVING ENTERTAINER AND HUMORIST"—*THE TIMES*, LONDON.
MR. JOSEPH BLASCHECK
The famous English Elocutionist will give
A SHAKESPEARIAN MATINEE.
Today at 6-30 P. M. In addition to this highly amusing Character studies, Mr. BLASCHECK will recite—
MARK ANTONY'S ORATION (JULIUS CAESAR)
BRUTUS and CASSIUS quarrel scene (Julius Caesar.)
HENRY V SPEECH encouraging his troops
and other SHAKESPEARIAN SPEECHES.
To-morrow at 6-30 p. m. and 10 p. m.
MR. A. J. ROBERTS WIRELESS AIRSHIP.

THE PARSEE IMPERIAL THEATRICAL Co.

WILL PERFORM AT 9-30 P.M. (S. T.) AT
CORONATION THEATRE
GRANT ROAD
(Telephone No. 987.)
31st DECEMBER, 1915, FRIDAY
KHAKI PUTLA.
1st JANUARY, 1916, SATURDAY
VIRAT PARVA.
Seats for Orchestra and First Class reserved at the Theatre from 9-30 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. (S. T.)

SKATING RINK

New Year Eve, December 31st.
GRAND DOMINO DANCE
ALL DANCERS MUST WEAR DOMINO MASKS.
This will be the most notable of all the X'mas Festivities. We have made records in the old days but on this occasion we are
"ALL OUT"
FOR A BUMPER.
SEE THIS
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,
The great Novelty Dance
THE
DARK—DISMAL—DREARY
DOMINO—WALTZ.
On this night also we have decided to hold a series of Competition Dances :—
WALTZ COMPETITION.
TWO-STEP COMPETITION.
Each dance will be judged by competent judges. We guarantee a fair field and no favour and valuable prizes will be awarded.
Rs. 2 Gentleman and one Lady.
Extra Lady Re. 1 each.
DOMINO MASKS
Can be had at SOUNDY & Co.
Friday, 31st Dec. Saturday 1st Jan.
AND
Sunday, 2nd January.
Morning Seassions each day from 9 to 11.

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL

MOORISH ROOM.
Saturday January 1st, 1916, at 10 p.m.
IN AID OF WAR FUND
Admission free—Collections made by mutual arrangement.
DAVID E. D. COHEN
Presents
MR. JOSEPH BLASCHECK'S
Famous
SOCIETY SNAP-SHOTS
entertainment of
HUMOUR AND MUSIC
together with
Mme. de Sadow-Pittard
The Celebrated Russian Pianist.
Miss Alyce Austin
The favourite Soprano, Vocalist and Entertainer; and
MR. JOSEPH BLASCHECK
The celebrated English Humourist, Entertainer and Elocutionist.

Children ask for more when taking Kasagra, because it tastes so good: But this delightful liquid laxative does as much good in small doses as most things do in large ones. D-13

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AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY

We have the greatest pleasure to-day in intimating our patrons that we have now completed arrangements to publish our next BIG SERIAL FILM, which will constitute the biggest, best and the most startling film ever put before the public of Bombay.

The Story of this Film will be published in a Serial form by the Leading Daily

"THE TIMES OF INDIA:"

Having been written

By Arthur B. Reeves,

one of America's best short story writers.

The size of the Times will be increased by four pages, two of which will be occupied by this story

EVERY SATURDAY.

You will read the Story first and will then see it in Pictures at our Theatre.

PLAYED BY THE LEADING PATHE PLAYERS

Including

ARNOLD DALY

PEARL WHITE

AND

SHELDON LEWIS.

Our Theatre is being fitted up with a special Balcony for the reception of our better class patrons, and a number of gifts in the shape of Hats for Ladies, Tie-Pins for Gents and special Music booklets will be given away Free.

Watch for further particulars of this Tremendous Film.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

Last Two Nights of Third Cinema Programme.

6-45 p.m. TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.

Five Great Films:

A MAID OF THE WILD

MAX IS LOVE-SICK

TO HELP HER DADDY

WINTER SPORTS and

THE KING'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NEXT SUNDAY.

The Great Film

THE LADY OF LYONS.

The play in which every great actor and actress of the past 75 years has taken part. See the role which Macready created and Forbes-Robertson improved upon.

SPECIAL ORCHESTRAL MUSIC

Selected by London's leading film-music expert

Also the Farce

HOW WIFFLES CURED THE BLUES.

and the

PATHE GAZETTE.

Prices: Re. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & As. 4. Box Seats Rs. 2.

Under the patronage of His Highness the Maharaja GAIKWAR OF BARODA.

THE GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI.

ONLY TWO POPULAR PLAYS.

Specially for the Congress Session in Christmas

IN

NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

Saturday, 1st Jan. 1916, at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

VIDYAHARAN

Sunday, 2nd Jan. 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

SOUBHADRA

The Mandli will leave Bombay for Aurangabad after performing the above plays only.

Admission fees:

Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, 1, As. 12 and As. 8.

Tickets can be had at Mandali's residence at Arab's Bungalow, behind Mr. Gokhale's Hotel, Grant Road.

K. P. PANDIT, Manager, Gandharva Natak Mandli

KIRLOSKAR SANGIT MANDALI

RIPON THEATRE

GRANT ROAD

Friday, 31st December at 3 p. m.

URDU PLAY

TAJE VAFFA

SHANKAR B. MUJUMDAR, Kirloskar Sangit Mandali

COMMERCIAL.

THE FRENCH AND SPANIS COAL PROBLEM.

M. Marcel Semba (Minister of Public Works), laid a Bill before the Chamber, since sent up by it to the Mines Commission, dealing with the coal question in France. The object of this Bill is to give the Government control over the selling price of coal, and over its distribution. The main difficulty of the present situation is that whereas the average consumption of coal in France is over 60 million tons, the home production normally 40 millions, has been reduced by the war to a half of this quantity. Importations from Germany and Belgium being cut off, the whole difference required has to be obtained from England, which normally sends some 10 million tons per annum to France. The average present rate of import is some two million tons per month (July-September quarter). But the price of English coal at the pit's mouth has gone up. Freights have gone up still further—from 5s 6d per ton Cardiff to Rouen, before the war, to 16s 6d on October 10th: from 8f 50c Cardiff to Marseilles to 45f (October 21st). The ports are overcrowded and undermanned. The consumer has to wait and to pay all sorts of extra charges. M. Semba, in proposing his Bill, described the failure of previous projects, and admited defects in his own scheme for equalisation of price, while claiming that it was the best possible under the circumstances. The scheme is simple enough. Once a fortnight a uniform price is to be fixed for each class of coal by the Public Works Department, "such price to be equal to the average normal price charged in the preceding fortnight for French coal of the same class." The Department shall further fix the "true normal price," to go to the mineowners; the excess of the selling price above this normal will go to the Treasury, and be used by the Treasury to pay a bonus to the importers for the reduction in selling price which they may have to submit to. Thus the consumer will pay uniform price for coal whether French or imported; the excess of this actual price above what the coalowner receives is to compensate the importer for the loss he makes. The Spanish Government, has published a Report on the present coal crisis, from which it appears that even during the Colonial wars the Boer War, and great coal strikes in England not a single Spanish industry was affected or had to suffer for lack of coal—not even the railways or gas companies. Now, however, it seems clear that Spain's coal production is suffering severely. The Government has accordingly sent some eminent engineers to all the coal mines of Spain to discover means of so increasing the national coal supply as to suffice to meet the national demands. The Report is optimist, on the whole. The experts state that coal rates will increase, but that it is very unlikely that coal will fall short. The suppression of tariff duties in August and September of last year, before the enhancement of freights, greatly influenced the service of coal to some ports. But though during the first year of the war coal prices rose—due to change of markets and the enormous increase in freights—there was no shortage of coal. For some time past the production of Spanish coal mines has grown, though slowly, and Spanish coal has proved cheaper than foreign coal, if inferior in quality. The question of supply has now become serious, since imports from England and the United States can no longer be relied upon. In 1914 imports of English coal fell to 2,940.148 tons from 3,648,780 tons in 1913 and 3,441,523 tons in 1912. In normal times Spain imports three and a-half million tons of coal from abroad at the minimum price of 30 pesetas per ton—i.e., 105 million pesetas. The present price of coal is 80 pesetas per ton. Ports that receive coal imports are Barcelona, Bilbao, Huelva, Almeria, Seville, Valencia, Santander, Malaga, Cartagena, Cadix, Corunna, and Vigo. The principal coal mines in Spain are those of Langres, Mieres, Aller, Ujo, and Tenerga, in Astrias; Belmez and Cabeza de Vaca, in Panaroya Puertallano; in Leon Santa, Lucia, Sabero and Matallana in Valencia, those of Barnuelo and Orbo; in Catalunia, those of Figals; also small mines in the Provinces of Gerona and Lerida; Utrilla, in Termel; Villanueva de las Minas, Seville, and Mequineza, in Saragossa. Hitherto the annual production of these mines has been 4.750,000 tons, against coal imports of 3,500,000 tons.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool Dec. 29th.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		8,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		800
" Sales of East Indian ..		70
" Imports		32,000
Mid. Americans	..	7.82+4
Egyptian F.G.F.	..	10.05+10
New York 10 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). ..	Jan.	12.01—15
	Mar.	12.27—14
New York Official noon call	Jan.	11.97—20
	Mar.	12.25—17
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Jan.	11.82— 9
	Mar.	12.16— 9

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 28th.

The following are revised quotations of Dec. 28th some of which were dropped in transmission:—

Month	To-day's opening price.
December.	7.57
Dec.-Jan.	7.59
Jan.-Feb.	7.54
Feb.-March	7.51
March-April	7.49
April-May	7.44
May-June	7.39
June-July	7.36
July-Aug.	7.32
Aug.-Sept.	7.14
Sept.-Oct.	6.97
Oct.-Nov.	6.92

Too much night work, head aches, roll and toss, can't sleep? Enjoy your rest take Stearns' Headache Cure. One wafer does the work. C 18

Liverpool, Dec. 29th

Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	19,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price	
December	7.64	+4
Dec.-Jan.	7.63	
Jan.-Feb.	7.62	
Feb.-Mar.	7.61	
Mar.-Apl.	7.58	
April-May	7.53	
May-June	7.48	
June-July	7.44	
July-Aug	7.40	
Aug.-Sept	7.23	
Sept.-Oct.	7.06	
Oct.-Nov.	7.01	

Liverpool, Dec. 30.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	30,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	To-day's price.	
Dec.	7.56	No change.
D.-J.	7.55	
J.-F.	7.55	
F.-M.	7.53	
M.-A.	7.51	
A.-M.	7.46	
M.-J.	7.42	
J.-J.	7.37	
J.-A.	7.34	
A.-S.	7.18	
S.-O.	7.02	
O.-N.	6.97	
N.-D.	6.95	
D.-J.	6.95	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 29th

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Advance on previous close.
December	7.56	4
Dec.-Jan.	7.55	4
Jan.-Feb.	7.55	3
Feb.-Mar.	7.53	4
Mar.-Apl.	7.51	3
Apl.-May	7.46	3
May-June	7.42	2
June-July	7.37	3
July-Aug.	7.34	2
Aug.-Sept.	7.18	1
Sept.-Oct.	7 02	unchgd
Oct.-Nov.	6.97	unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 29th

		Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		21,000
" Exports to Great Britain		7,000
" " to Continent ..		1,000
Futures at New York January ..		11.96
Previous closing Price		12.16
Futures at New York March ..		12.22
Previous closing price		12.41
Spot Cotton at New York ..		12.20
Previous price		12.35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..		11.75
Previous price		11.75
Futures at New Orleans January		11.76
Previous prices		11.94
Futures at New Orleans March ..		12.10
Previous prices		12.27
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..		7⅛
Demand Bills		4.73.55
Silver Commercial Bars		54⅝

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 29th

M. G. Bengal Good	5.35
" " Fully Good	5.50
" " Fine	5 65
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good	5 85
" " Fine	6.15
" Broach Good	6 90
" " Fully Good	7 05
" " Fine	7.20
" Scinde Good	5 35
" " Fully Good	5 50
" " Fine	5 65

MONEY MARKET.

London, Dec. 24th.

Bar Silver Spot	26+⅛
Closing Tone of Silver:—Continent, Mint and India buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August, 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 3/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5 5/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5⅜
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5¼
Interest day to day loans	4½
Interest 7 day market loans	4⅝
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£ 315,000
Consols 2½ %	58⅝+⅛
Rupee Paper 3½% nominal	54½—¼
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan unchgd.	80½
Government Securities 3% unchgd.	69½
Ex: on London at Paris Francs.	27.75 unchgd.

Unchanged

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 18th.

3½%	1925/28	£89 ¼+½	
4½%	1925/45	£97¼—⅜	

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Dec. 29th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 50,00,000:—

Rs.			Rs.
..	were allotted	to Calcutta	
1,45,000	"	to Bombay	1,75,000
30,000	"	to Madras.	

Tenders on Madras at 1-4 1/16.

" Bombay

Min. Rate Received { Madras / Bombay } 27% { above that rate in full.

You can stop that cough with Zymole Trokeys. They give universal satisfaction in all cases of tight, husky throat and difficult breathing. B 13

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.

Rs.			Rs.
3,79,000	were allotted	to Calcutta	
32,68,000	" "	to Bombay	43,29,000
6,82,000	" "	to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta at 1-4 3/32

" Bombay

Min Rate Received { Calcutta / Bombay } 27% { above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.			Rs.
..	were allotted	to Calcutta	
3,00,000	" "	to Bombay	4,96,000
1,96,000	" "	to Madras	

Tenders on Madras at 1-4 1/16

" Bombay

Min. Rate Received { Madras / Bombay } 27% { above that rate in full.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 1,10,00,000.

Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 50,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

Transfers on Bombay immediate Rs. 9,00,000 @ 1/4 1/8

Transfers Bombay Deferred Rs. 2,00,000 @ 1/4 3/32

BEEF MUTTON & TALLOW.

London, Dec. 29th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	50/6
" " Mutton Tallow ..	50/6

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Dec. 29th.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers.	63+1s.
Barletta Russe—62½ lbs. Feb.-Mar. Sellers unchgd.	63/3

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } Sailer March Sellers	61/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Dec.-Jan. Sellers unchgd.	46/3

SEEDS.

Linseed Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs ex-Ship	
Pure Basis Jan.-Feb. Nominal unchgd.	70
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs ex Ship not offered	
Calcutta Linseed:—Jan.-Feb. Paid	78+6d
Toria Rapeseed:—Jan.-Feb, Seller unchgd.	66

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Paid	..70/3+6d

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Hull Sellers unchgd.	£ 13-10-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£103 unchgd.
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£85⅞+⅜
Copper Braziers	£115 unchgd.
Yellow Metal	13½ unchgd
Hard Spelter	nominal. 65
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs.	
C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.O.B.	
4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£24/10 nnchgd.
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£4/18 unchgd.

FREIGHT

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
January New Crop	20
July-September	18/3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi	
January New Crop.	20/1½
July-September	18/4½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
January, New Crop.	22/1½
July-September,	19/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. January New Crop	22/3
July-September,	19/7½
All Price are Nominal.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Dec.-Jan. Buyers	3/6 3/4+1½
Ceylon Rubber Jan.	..3/9 to 3/11½+2d.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 30.

The market to-day has ruled quiet but steady. There has been a great delay in the Home messages, the Liverpool and New York closing rates not having as yet come to hand, and this probably accounts for the fact that no business of any importance has so far been reported.

Ready cotton is in fair demand.

We quote:—

Fully Good Bengal, January 216.

Fine Akola January 256.

Good Broach April 234.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Broach	234	..	226	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	227/8	219	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Bengals	..	..	..	..
M.G. Sind Punjab	222	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Khandesh	235/6	..	..	..
M.G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	276	..	..	"
M.G. Nagpore	278	..	..	"
M.G. Akola, Khgm.	257½	..	..	"
M.G. " "	256	..	..	Mar. 1916
M.G. Dhamangaon, Pulgaon	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomrawatee	..	..	..	..
H.G. Westerns	..	..	..	..
M.G. Westerns	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, December, 30th 1915. 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super Fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	230	220	..	Ready N. C.
	..	..	..	..	..
Bengals (M.G.)	246	234	224	..	Ready N. C.
	..	227	216	..	1/25 Jan. '16.
Scinde-Punjab	..	226	216	..	Ready N. C.
(M.G.)	..	218	208	..	1/25 Jan. 16.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	233	226	..	Ready N. C.
	..	235	221	..	1/25 Jan. '16.
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	243	..	Ready N. C.
	..	..	..	..	..
Indore Ujain	..	..	255	..	Ready N. C.
I (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
Barsee (M. G.)	..	..	260	..	Ready N. C.
	..	..	..	..	..
Oomra (M G.)	..	258	250	..	Ready N. C.
(Fair-Staple)	..	..	..	..	..
Akola-Khgm	..	261	252	..	Ready N. C.
Karanja (M.G.)	..	256	248	..	1/25 Jan. '16.
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	263	255	..	Ready N. C.
	..	259	251	..	1/25 Jan. '16.
Dhamangaon	..	263	260	..	Ready N. C.
Peoleum (M.G.	..	263	256	..	1/25 Jan. '16.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	272	261	..	Ready N. C.
	..	268	260	..	1/25 Jan. '16.
Nagpore	..	280	272	..	Ready N. C.
Kamptee (M.G.)	..	276	268	..	1/25 Jan. '16.
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	..	281	273	..	Ready N. C.
	..	230	272	..	1/25 Jan. '16
Broach (M. G.)	..	234	..	..	Feb.-M
	..	292	..	..	2.. 1/25 Apl. '16.
Mathia (M.G.)	..	252	250	..	Ready N. C.
	..	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	262	Ready O. C
	..	..	..	..	..
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	272	Ready O. C
	..	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	255	Ready O. C
(H.G.)	..	..	..	248	Ready O. C.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	272	Ready O. C.

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms," i.e. inclusive of 8 annas per bale of Khandsum allowance

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 29th December, 1915:—

Cotton £	16,855 Bales
Whaet	12,692 cwts.
Linseed	522 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	24 "
Ginjellyseed ..	2,966 "
Poppyseed	247 "
Groundnuts	5,893. "
Castorseed	1,494 "
Rice	243,077 "
Myrabollams	256 "
Cottonseed	18,937 "
Gram	1,841 "
Joowar	3,549 "
Maize	123 "
Barley	2,721 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Dec. 30th 5-30 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

	Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30		46 8 0	6 15 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30		46 0 0	6 15 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .		46 0 0	6 14 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .		6 15 0	7 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore		6 12 0	7 2 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore		7 11 0	8 1 0
Linseed, Brown Bold		8 5 0	8 11 0
Linseed, Brown Thin		8 1 0	8 7 0
Teelseed, White 85.15		44 0 0	.. ..
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25		43 0 0	.. ..
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50		42 0 0	.. ..
Teelseed, Black ...		36 8 0	.. ..
Popyseed, White ..		8 0 0	8 8 0
Groundnuts ...		35 8 0	.. ..
Mowraseed ...		3 11 0	4 1 0
Forward.		**Rs. a. p.**	
Wheat April-May ..		.. ..	
Linseed May		.. ..	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.		44 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.		43 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.		41 0 0	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-16d. Jan.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4 13-32d January.
Do. 6 m.s Ready	1s. 4 5/8d.
Francs 3 m-s do	192
60 d-s Hongkong	139½
Do. Shanghai	182½
60 d-s Yokohama	155

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-8-0
Australian Do	24-8-0
Bombay Do.	Do.
English Shield Sovereagns	16-0-0
English Dragons	15-3-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	67.0-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 30.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened weak and a slight setback was registered in rates.

In Mill shares for January delivery Davids declined to Rs. 500.

Fazulbhai dropped to Rs. 423¾.

Standards opened at Rs. 1,035, declined to Rs. 1,020 but closed at Rs. 1,027½.

Madhavji opened at Rs. 1297½, dropped to Rs. 1,275 but closed at Rs. 1,295.

Currimbhai were placed at Rs. 222½, Crescent at Rs. 105, and Indian Dyeing and Bleachings at Rs. 141½.

Bombay Burma Trading shares declined to Rs. 927½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 108½. Deferred opened at Rs. 285½ declined to Rs. 278½, but closed at Rs. 281.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 219 in the morning but the rates subsequently declined to Rs. 216.

Bank of India shares improved to Rs. 63 owing to the rumour of a higher dividend.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 79½.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds kept unchanged at Rs. 95½.

PETROLEUM.

Bombay, Dec. 30th.

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Limited, Brands:—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 I. G.	3 14 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4 8 0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per 8 I. Gl.	3 12 0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair	4 6 0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls.	3 7 6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair ..	4 1 6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 I. Gl.	3 2 6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair ..	3 12 6
Anchor Tins per pair	4 9 0
Rising Sun Cases per case	4 15 0
Anchor Cases per case	5 1 0
Shell Cases per case	5 8 0

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

There were no tenders for Sterling Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale yesterday.

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest has been increased from six to seven per cent.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 30.

Lhasa	King	Karachi
Llandardod	Owens	Port Said

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 30.

Foreric	Young	Philadelphia
Rahmani	Wheeler	Bahrein
Siricusa	Mortara	Genoa

The following vessels entered the docks for loading:—

Steamer:—	Rangoon Maru	for	Kobe
"	Llandardod	for	Hull

The following vessels received port clearance on Thursday:—

Steamer:—	Richard Nordraak	for	Bangkok
"	Nippon	for	Calcutta
"	Kirin Maru	for	Kobe

S. S. Yeboshi Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Yeboshi Maru (homeward bound), arrived at Kobe on the 29th instant.

S. S. Iyo Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Iyo Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 29th instant.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Llandardod:—The steamer Llandardod, 2,442 tons, Captain J. Owens, arrived here yesterday from Port Said in ballast.

S. S. Sirocusa:—The Italian Mail S. N. Company's steamer Siracusa, 1,918 tons, Captain R. Mortala, sailed yesterday for Genoa with a generol cargo and passengers.

S. S. Foreric:—The steamer Foreric, 2,557 tons, Captain A. Young, sailed yesterday for Philadelphia, with a general cargo.

S. S. Richard Nordraak:—The steamer Richard Nordraak, 698 tons, Captain H. Hunn, will sail to-day for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

S. S. Rahmani:—The steamer Rahmani, 1,878 tons, Captain H. T. Wheeler, sailed yesterday for Bahiem, with a general cargo.

S. S. Nippon:—The steamer Nippon, 2,521 tons, Captain M. Simkgarst, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Kirin Maru:—The steamer Kirin Maru, 2,735 tons, Captain T. Sasuki, will sail to-day for Kobe and other ports, with a general cargo.

S. S. City of Cairo:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Cairo passed the Canal on the 29th instant, and is due to arrive at Bombay on the morning of the 7th January.

Thursday, 30th December, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Rangoon Maru	Kusano	N. Y. Kaishar
S. Kirin Maru	Sasaki	N. Y. Kaisha
G. Richard Nordraack	Hunn	F. F. Campbell & Co
Tid. Courland	30 Ton Crane	S. N. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Netravati		B. S. N. Co
Bamadura		B. S. N. Co
Irrawadi		K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Bilbster	Lauriston	D. Nanji & Son
2 Okhla	Pratt	W. & Co
3 Capri	Vlucicjo	Italian S. N. & Co
5 Europa Maru	Makawa	O. S. Kaisha
9 Weardale	Foster	D. N. & Co
10 & 11 Vancouver	Findlay	W. & A. G. & Co
12 & 13 Upada	Ducat Amos	M.M. & Co
14 Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
15 Okhla	Allen	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Sardinia	Jeffrey	P. & O. Co
3 Nippon	Hudgnise	W. & A. G. & Co
5 Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. Co
6 Elysia	Maynard	W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arnedo	Barker	
Baipeea	Morgan	M. M. & Co
Begum		T. M. & Co
Flor-de-Lis	Nacoda	G. Bhimji
Rejaz	Gray	T. M. & Co
Jeddah	Loftus	T. M. & Co
Lahroun	Courtenay	T. M. & Co
Llandardod	Owens	
Soraut	Robinson	T. M. & Co
Pandua	Andreasen	M. M. & Co
Quetta	Nelson	M. M. & Co
Sotonia	Krakue	W. & A. G. & O

EXPORTS.

Dec. 30.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 26 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw & Co.; 45 cases opium, M. M. & Co.; 30 casks Indian chutney, Manakji Poonjiaji & Sons; 30 hhds Indian chutney, F. Nowroji; 21 casks Indian chutney, D. D. Framjee & Co.; 1 case Indian chutney, D. D. Framjee & Co.; 20 casks Indian chutney, D. Dadabhoy; 8 cases Bombay ducks, D. Dadabhoy; 350 lbs. cardamons, King, King & Co.; 14 cases bristles, J. H. Begbie & Co.; 89 cases mica, Towner Jones & Co.; 11 cases indigo, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia (s) 4 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw & Co..

FOR MARSEILLES.

Caledonia (s) 3 cwts. coffee, D. P. Batha & Co.

Elysia (s) 190 cwts. cashewnuts, E. Nowroji & Co.; 39 cwts. rose flowers, E. Nowroji & Co.; 4,476 cwts. mussoor, Ralli Bros.; 11,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 43 cwts. stutue, Killick Nixon & Co.; 850 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 1,999 cwts. tulseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia (s) 288 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.; 82 bales wool, K. Moolji, 25 bales wool, M. A. Rajak; 17 bales wool, N. Kasam; 30 bales wool, S. Ahomed; 40 bales wool, T. Loonderam; 120 bales wool, V. Oomersee; 300 bales wool, E. Dossa & Co.; 1,030 cotton, Ralli Bros.; 95 bales wool, D. Koondanmal; 63 bales wool, M. Ramjidas; 119 bales wool, H. S. Janmahomed; 44 bales wool, D. Nagji; 89 bales cotton twist, Assur Veerji Mills; 50 bales cotton twist, John Bruce Marray Sons & Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia (s) 1,980 cwts. reas, Ralli Bros.; 1,359 bundles staves of empty hogcheads, Spencer & Co., 62 hhds ends of empty hogsheads, Spencer & Co.; 848 bundles ends of empty hogsheads, Spencer & Co.; 144 bundles hoops iron, Spencer & Co.; 192 bundles shooks, S. S. Miranda & Co.; 16 casks head staves, S. S. Miranda & Co.; 88 bundles hoops, S. S. Miranda & Co.; 215 bales cotton yarn, W. A. Graham & Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Elysia (s) 3 cases cotton yarn, W. H. Brady & Co.; 1 case leather belting, W. H. Brady & Co.; 60 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady & Co.; 5 bales cotton yarn, Assur Veerji Mills.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia (s) 600 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Capri (s) 700 bales cotton, Volkert Bros.; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 200 bales cotton, M. Amersey & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Capri (s) 1,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 600 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HULL.

Bilbster (s) 6,000 cwts. linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Rangoon Maru (s) 2,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 2,970 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 228 bales cotton, C. Bomanji & Co.; 700 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 300 bales cotton, N. H. Kayani & Co.; 547 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 900 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co.

Yoroppa Maru (s) 700 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 900 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR M

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Anglo-Indian League Conference Sessions 8 to 11 a.m. and 1 to 4 p.m.
Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons' Evening Party to Presidents of Indian National Congress and All-India Moslem League, Tardeo, 8 p.m.
All-India Moslem League, 2nd day.
Telegu Sammelan, Kamatipura Bazar.
All-India Jain Conference, 2nd Day, Empire Theatre, Fort, 12-30 to 4-30 p.m.
New Year's Eve, Bank Holiday.
Social Conference Garden Party, Mangaldas House Girgaum, 4.
Y. W. C. A. Quadrennial Conference, Queen Mary School, Girgaum, 8-30 p.m.
Bombay Humanitarian Fund Meeting, Empire Theatre, 4-30 p.m
Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China Japan and Australia per steamer Sardinia will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.

SATURDAY, Jan. 1.

New Year's Day.
Bombay 4th Extra Meeting, Mahaluxmi Race Course.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. Cinema.
New Alexandra Cinema. Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

Notice to Corresponents.

In preparing MS. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

Bisuness Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor", and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.), should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Dec. 31.

Embarkation.—Troops are detailed for duty during January as follows:—

1st January, S. S. "Orissa" "B" and "D" Troops.
8th January, S. S. "Ula" "A" and "C" Troops.
14th January, S. S. "Ula" "B" and "D" Troops.
22nd January, S. S. "Ula" "A" and "C" Troops.

Unless otherwise notified the ships will be moored at Jetty end Alexandra Dock. The time will be announced later.

Musketry. The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for "D" Troop on Sunday morning next, the 2nd Prox. The Troop leader to arrange for 8 men of his Troop to attend.

Train leaves Church Gate Station 7-5 a.m.

(Sd.) STANLEY REED, Lieut.-Col.
Commanding, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Order by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

Dec. 31.

154. Guards.—The following is a detail of Guard duties during December.—Guards will parade at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, havresacks and water bottles.
5 days 27th to 31st Dec., "F" Coy., 1 N.C.O. and 6 men per day.

301. Proficiency Examination.—All intending candidates will parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m., Tuesday, January 4th. Quarter-master's Stores will be closed from 23rd instant to 3rd proximo. No issues of clothing, etc., will be made during that period.

312. Parade.—There will be no parade for "F" Company on Monday, the 3rd proximo. The next parade will be on Monday, the 10th proximo.

315. "C" Company parade ofr Tuesday, 4th proximo; is cancelled. The next parade will be on Tuesday, the 11th proximo when all members must attend.

318. Range.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Casuals of any Company on all Wednesday mornings in January, and on Sundays 23rd and 30th; It will be reserved for Officers on Sundays January 9th and 16th. All those who have not completed musketry must attend during January. Train leaves Vicoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

319. In accordance with Government Notification No. 9883 dated Bombay Castle 23rd December 1915, Second Lieutenant Gerald Ewald Overbeck DeSmidt has been transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 15th July 1915.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLLY, Major,
Adjutant Bombay, Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

March—Scotland the Brave .....Hume
Vals—Comedie D'Amour .....Colin
Reminiscences of Scotland .....Godfrey
Song (Cornet Solo)—The Lost Chord ...Sullivan
Selection—Handdon Hall .....Sullivan
Ball Solo—The Bells of Auld Lang Syne .....Patridge.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P. and O. S. S. Mooltan with the Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Sunday next.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. S. S. Khiva which left Bombay on the 13th instant arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday the 29th instant. All well.

WEEK-END TELEGRAMS.

A telegraph notification says:—If week-end telegrams are handed in as early as possible endeavours will be made to deliver them to the addressee on Saturday or Sunday instead of on Monday.

CLASSICAL INDIAN MUSIC IN BOMBAY.

Two Indian Musical Concerts under the patronage and presence of Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Kt., are to be held at Luso-Indiano Institute, Girgaum, to-morrow at 9 p.m. and on Sunday at 4 p.m. Miss Krishnabai aged 7 and her brothers aged 9 and 14 are to give a fine exhibition of their command over various Indian Musical Instruments including violin and banjo also. They and their eldest brother Mr. Ramchandra Balkrishna will also sing Indian Classical Music. Thus all lovers of music will have a fine opportunity of being entertained by what may be justly called "A Musical Family."

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending the 25th instant occurred as under:—Bombay City 8, Surat Town and Port 16. Other places in Surat District 4, Thana Port 1. Other places in Thana District 1, Nasik District 148, Satara District 63, Ahmednagar District 11, Poona Town 1. Other places in Poona District 52, Sholapur District 72, Other places in Sholapur District 427, Belgaum District 118, Hubli Town 5. Other places in Dharwar District 78, Bijapur District 68, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 185 Satara Agency 9, Akalkote State 41 and Bijapur Agency 17, Total 1,325.

ALLEGED MURDER IN KAMATIPURA.

The Deputy Coroner held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of one Sabir Safdar Hussein a Mahomedan aged 25.

A woman named Jania deposed before the Coroner that the deceased was a bill-collector and was living with one Nazim Hussein Inayat Hussein and the witness who is his wife on the third floor of a house in Kamatipura and was on intimate terms with the latter. On the night of Wednesday last the deceased demanded from Nazim a sum of Rs. 24 which was spent by the deceased's father on Jaina and they had a quarrel on that account. Jaina was aroused in the dead of night by the cries of the deceased and she saw him running out of the room followed by her husband with an open knife in his hand. When they approached the passage the deceased fell bleeding from his stomach and the assailant ran away, but he was arrested at the Crawford Market and the knife which he had purchased from a cutler yesterday evening was taken out of his hand.

Jaina also added that her husband had not made any objection to her intimacy with the deceased, who provided him with food and clothing.

The jury returned a verdict of death from wounds inflicted by Nazim whose act constituted an offence under the Indian Penal Code.

Nazim was put before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon yesterday morning and charged with murder. The case was adjourned.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still
	Dec	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec	h. m.	ft. in.
THUR	30	m 4 31	26 3	30	m 11 20	18 5
		6 0a	24 10		11 18a	21 5
FRI.	31	m 5 30	25 11	31	m 0 27a	17 6
	Jan.	7 21a	23 7	Jan.		
SAT.	1	m 1 26	28 5	1	m 7 24	19 7
		1 16a	26 5		6 56a	17 1
SUN	2	m 1 55	28 1	2	m 8 9	19 6
		1 55a	25 2		7 29a	17 0
MON	3	m 2 4	26 2	3	m 3 29	20 6
		10 33a	29 2		3 21a	14 9
TU	4	m 10 4	28 10	4	m 4 24	19 7
		11 16a	30 2		4 12a	14 2
WED	29	m 10 50	27 5	29	m 5 14	18 7
					5 1a	13 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 30 (Thursday)	" 7h 11m	" 6h. 11m
" 31 (Friday)	" 7h 12m,	" 6h. 11m
Jan. 1 (Saturday)	" 7h. 9m.	" 6h. 8m
" 2 (Sunday)	" 7h. 9m.	" 6h. 9m
" 3 (Monday)	" 7h. 13m.	" 6h. 13m
" 4 (Tuesday)	" 7h. 13m.	" 6h. 14m
" 29 (Wednesday)	" 7h 13m.	" 6h. 15m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Full Moon 1915 December 21d 6h 22-3 p.m.
Last Quarter " " 30d 6h 23-8 a.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th December, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.....	29.910	inches.
Temperature of Air	77.4	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.2	"
Dew Point	68.4	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.740	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10, ...	1.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	84.0	"
Minimum do. do.	72.0	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N,NNE,NW,NNW,NNE	
Movement of Wind do. do. ...	153 Mile	

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 9-45 a.m. Standard Time On the 30th December 1915 was 30.159 inches For temperature corrections applicable to merourial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 9-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 29.

SIMLA, Dec. 30.

The depression in northern India has continued to travel eastwards and is today affecting north-east India. It has caused some snowfall in Central Himalayas, but there has been rain in plains beyond a light fall at Bahraich.

Forecast:—Some rain in submarine districts of North-east India.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

A shock of slight intensity at its origin about six hundred miles away was recorded on Simla seismograph at 8 hours 7 minutes this morning.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 30th December 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the south-west Punjab. Day temperature is in excess at Multan, Rawalpindi and Delhi but in defect at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature has fallen generally and is now in defect in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect at night at a few stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect in the north-eastern districts but continues in excess elsewhere. Temperature has risen and is now in excess at night except in the north-western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in the south Konkan. Temperature has become normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—No rainfall of importance has been reported. The depression in northern India has moved out of the reporting area.

Light isolated showers are possible in the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 30th of December 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Total 1st November to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
FEUDAL AGENCIES—						
Bushire	63.2	50.0	94	..	0.20	—4.42
Do. (29th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (29th)	78.6	63.1	67	..	0	—1.52
Muskat	82.1	67.9	67	..	0.27	—0.68
Do. (29th)	81.8	68.0	62	..	0.27	—0.66
PUNJAB—						
Multan	75.5	43.5	56	..	0.08	—0.24
Rawalpindi	68.1	35.2	72	..	0.19	—0.97
Lahore	78.2	40.4	92	..	0.15	—0.29
Hissar	74.5	42.6	75	..	0.02	..
Ambala	63.9	42.1	90	0.06	0.23	—0.57
Delhi	77.6	48.0	74	..	0.02	—0.55
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	79.4	49.5	77	..	0	—0.38
Malakpur	80.0	49.1	92	..	0.01	—0.57
Jhansi	82.6	54.8	43	..	0.24	—0.13
Cawnpore	80.0	52.1	95	..	0.02	—0.48
Allahabad	80.1	55.9	84	..	0.14	—0.43
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	76.7	42.2	54	..	0	—0.19
Karachi	76.3	57.0	58	..	0	—0.43
Ajmer	72.6	45.6	68	..	0.05	—0.43
Jaipur	76.4	51.1	72	..	0.11	—0.25
Kotah	81.0	56.8	46	..	0	—0.31
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Rahuli	79.2	47.1	40	..	0	—0.15
Dwarka	75.1	60.0	88	..	0.19	0.13
Veraval	81.2	58.5	39	..	0	—0.30
Rajkot	83.1	56.9	47	..	0	—0.28
Bhavnagar Para	84.8	63.0	60	..	0	—0.27
Surat	87.1	57.5	59	..	0	—0.17
Ahmedabad	85.6	58.0	32	..	0	—0.19
Deesa	83.9	47.3	44	..	0	—0.17
Neemuch	78.2	44.1	44	..	0.06	—0.28
Indore	79.5	51.1	61	..	0.66	—0.12
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	78.7	55.9	79	..	0.15	—0.58
Saugor	78.1	54.5	48	..	0.09	—0.83
Hoshangabad	78.3	52.8	59	..	0.12	—0.80
Khandwa	82.6	52.1	32	..	0.03	—0.07
Akola	85.2	61.5	31	..	0.60	—0.06
Amraoti	81.8	54.2	79	..	0.45	—0.62
Nagpur	82.6	58.8	74	..	0.16	—1.07
Chanda	84.8	61.0	81	..	0.02	—0.42
Raipur	81.2	59.7	77	..	0.38	—0.35
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.0	69.8	67	..	0.09	—0.36
Ratnagiri	89.5	70.1	52	..	0.31	0.27
Mormugao	86.3	73.3	90	..	0.94	—0.20
Karwar	90.9	66.0	87	..	1.07	—0.78
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.0	56.6	68	..	0.16	—0.46
Ahmednagar	80.4	58.7	72	..	3.40	2.45
Poona	84.6	58.5	83	..	0.33	—0.68
Sholapur	86.6	65.2	72	..	1.27	—0.08
Bijapur	84.4	59.6	60	..	0.43	—0.75
Belgaum	80.3	59.5	84	..	1.70	—0.10
Aurangabad	79.5	59.3	65	..	1.32	1.05
Nizamabad (Indur.)	86.0	58.7	68	..	0.58	0.16
Hyderabad	88.8	62.8	83	..	0.79	—0.26
MYSORE AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	93.3	73.5	65	..	8.17	4.92
Calicut	88.4	74.9	79	..	12.29	7.46
Cochin	91.5	74.7	72	..	8.84	0.98
Colombo	84.2	73.4	90	0.40	77.58	0.91
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.8	67.1	89	..	20.73	14.79
Bellary	87.1	66.1	67	..	7.28	5.20
Cuddapah	86.5	66.2	72	..	9.44	5.18
Madras	85.2	69.1	90	..	21.20	2.26
Bangalore	79.4	59.8	92	..	3.90	0.92
Coimbatore	85.8	68.2	82	..	9.70	2.45
Trichinopoly	82.6	64.6	82	..	12.75	5.22
Negapatam	81.2	75.1	82	..	24.23	2.23

SHIPPING.

(Continued from page 3.)

Yoroppa Maru (s) 983 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sardinia (s) 100 bales cotton, K. Devchand & Co.; 1 bale cotton yarn, David Sassoon & Co.
Kirin Maru (s) 10 cwts. hengda, T. Canji & Co.; 123 cwts. angoor, T. Canji & Co.; 39 cwts. jardhalo, S. Vazir.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Yoroppa Maru (s) 550 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 30.

S. S. Upada from Rangoon, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—1,00,182 bags rice.

S. S. Okhla from Rangoon, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—86,875 bags rice, 21 cases, 1 bale woollen cuttings, 8 cases cotton coloured cuttings, 100 bundles old gunnies, 4 bundles tarpaulins, 45 cases woollen piece goods, 6 cases cotton piece goods, 3 cases rubber balls, 3 cases boots and shoes, 4 cases stone beads.

Kasagra does not merely relieve constipation temporarily, but, properly used, will cure the trouble by restoring the normal tonicity of the bowels. D.15

ALLEGED MURDER IN SALSETTE.

RAILWAY CLERKS COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

Manuel Fernandes, a clerk in the service of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and Mathew DeLima, also a clerk, both of Bamanwada, near Andheri, have been committed to the Thana Criminal Sessions by Mr. Manilal, City Magistrate, Thana, on a charge of murder, the accusation against them being that on the night of the 28th November they jointly and wilfully caused the death of one Phillip Gonsalves, a cultivator of Chakala, an adjoining village mercilessly belabouring him with sticks. The murder, it is alleged, was preceded by a squabble between the deceased and the accused DeLima in the village of Sar.

Both the accused are youthful and respectable looking and are said to be of independent means.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Having read in "The Chronicle" the letter of "Blessed Second," I resolved to try the same experiment, but on a more extensive scale. I was recently travelling with a number of friends in second class. When I unfolded my plan of campaign, one of them said:—"You have only to command us. We are ready and eager to anything that might give some relief to the distressed third-class passengers. As educated Indians, it is our duty to help our less fortunate countrymen to fight against their oppressors on the railways. As second-class passengers we owe a deep debt of gratitude to the third-class passengers (because, as you say, it is from the money made from the miseries of the third class passengers that we are given so many comforts). We are, therefore, surely obliged to you for showing us the way to do our civic duty and to discharge our debt. Lead us, and we obey." These noble sentiments were warmly echoed by the other members. So, at each important station we got down from our carriage and each of us took charge of one third-class carriage of the train. The two extra members worked as my attaches, and did general duty.

At the first station our party scored a brilliant success. Every attempt compulsorily to overcrowd the carriages met with fierce resistance from the passengers, acting under our guidance. It was a revelation to the officials that the third-class passengers, when properly guided could fight as well as the first and second-class passengers. The dejected looks of the officials formed a remarkable contrast to the looks of their resisters beaming with smiles at their unexpected victory.

At the next and subsequent stations, our work was altogether light. For, by that time the Message of Right to Resist Overcrowding had reached every passenger in the train and they exercised their right without any more pressure from us. Only they asked us to remain near them for help, if necessary.—Yours, etc.,

BOSE.

CYCLE ACCIDENT.

FAILURE OF ACTION AGAINST BOROUGH COUNCIL.

Lords Justices Pickford and Bankes and Mr. Justice Neville, at the London Court of Appeal, dismissed on Dec. 6, an appeal by the plaintiff, Miss Amy Papworth, asking for judgment or a new trial in an action which was twice tried, in which she claimed damages for personal injuries alleged to have been received when riding her bicycle over a defective surface gully in Lombard-road, Battersea. She was thrown into the road, and was run over by a passing carriage. The accident occurred on June 26, 1912, and the first trial was before Mr. Justice Horridge and a common jury. The jury answered a series of questions, and awarded the plaintiff £1,961. On further consideration the judge held the plaintiff was entitled to succeed and entered judgment in her favour.

The Court of Appeal set that judgment aside and ordered a new trial on various grounds, and expressed the opinion that the case had not been satisfactorily tried. The second trial was before Mr. Justice Scrutton and a special jury, which found that the surface gully—which had been put in by the predecessors of the defendants, the Wandsworth Board of Works—had all along been defective and dangerous, but that the Battersea Council at the time of the accident did not know, and could not by the exercise of reasonable care have known of the defect in the gully. In the event of the plaintiff being entitled to damages they awarded her £755. Mr. Justice Scrutton held that the action failed, because the plaintiff had not established misfeasance on the part of the defendants.

Miss Papworth appealed, and contended that judgment should have been entered for her in accordance with the verdict.

Lord Justice Pickford based his opinion that the appeal must fail on the broad ground that there was no finding of negligence in the original construction of the gully grid by the Wandsworth District Board of Works, and that as there was no negligence by the defendants they were not liable. As the local authority charged with the maintenance of the roads, they were merely performing a duty imposed upon them by statute, and if they performed a statutory duty improperly, but without negligence, no action would lie.

Lord Justice Bankes concurred, and Mr. Justice Neville said he was not prepared to go the length of saying, as the other members of the court did, that there was no transfer of liability in the case of negligence if proved on the part of the board of works. With that reservation he agreed with the judgments delivered.

Do you enjoy your sleep—attack your work with vigor? No. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract invigorates, feeds tired nerves and makes life worth living. A 19

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

A varied and pleasant programme is offered by the Imperial Cinema this week. The Drama in two parts only, deals with some dramatic incidents of the present-day war, and is played by the leading child actress, Marie Fromet, who made such a success in last week's film "A Little Flower Girl." The rest of the programme is composed of comics by Wiffles, and is calculated to please the holiday makers to the fullest possible extent. The latest Gazette is also there as usual.

Next week the Imperial will launch their next big serial film which has made such a stir in England at present. Almost all Englishmen who read the "News of the World" must have been by now, interested in the remarkable campaign of advertising that Messrs. Pathe's have carried out in connection with their film "Exploits of Elaine" in that paper. It is in fact, this very film which is to be shown by the Imperial Cinema next Saturday.

EXCITEMENT AT THE EXCELSIOR.

CAPTIVE BALOON RUNS AMOK.

A curious and exciting incident happened yesterday morning in the garden of the Excelsior Theatre. While Mr. Roberts, the wireless expert was about to send up a captive advertising ballon from the roof of the Theatre, the theatre Staff who were holding it down not being accustomed to the science of aeronautics and becoming a little startled as the wind caught it lost their heads and let go the ropes. Mr. Roberts hung on to the last minute, but the breeze suddenly caught it and away it flew and hung over the business part of Bombay for several hours at a height of about 3,000 feet and at the time of going to press had not been recovered. When last seen it was stationary over Bandra, as a matter of fact it was not intended for high elevation, but according to Mr. Roberts who was rather surprised that it should attain such a height, the great heat of the tropical sun must have had the effect of giving more rising power to the gas which would have been impossible in Europe. We are asked to state that a liberal reward will be given to the person bringing it back to the Excelsior Theatre.

"SOMEONE HAS BLUNDERED!"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I would be very grateful if you would allow a little space in your valued paper for the following: While I was "somewhere in Mesopotamia," I read in an English paper that all troops were to receive for Christmas 1914, a present from the Princess Mary, also a card from his Majesty the King. An illustration in the same paper showed that the present consisted of pipe, tobacco, cigarettes, and a box to contain them. The King's card was also shown. I saw the present and the card themselves exhibited later on at one of the Bombay theatres. I need not mention here how anxious the troops were to receive the Royal present. However, it never reached us, but we were assured that eventually we would get it. Time passed, and many of us fell in action, or were invalided to India and eventually arrived at our respective depots. Nobody seemed to know anything about the present, so we began to wonder whether we should receive it or not. The approach of Christmas 1915 brought new hope to us. Surely we would get it this time.

One day, about a fortnight before Christmas, a sweeper, who is employed here, proudly exhibited for our inspection, a present from the Princess Mary which he had just received. It was a nice present, and consisted of a cartridge pencil, the Princess' card, and a beautiful box. His Majesty's card was not included. The fact that the sweeper received a present, reassured us somewhat and we felt sure of getting our present. Now it so happened that a number of men who had been passed fit for further service, were ordered to proceed during the Festive Season. It was unfortunate for them to have to go at such a time, but they didn't mind so much when they found that before leaving each man would receive Princess Mary's present.

Their surprise may be imagined when they received; not the pipe etc., but the very same present which the aforementioned sweeper had received a few days before.

Now this present is quite good, but somehow we cannot believe that it is what the Princess meant us to have. At any rate his Majesty meant every soldier to receive his card, and I imagine that he would be very much annoyed to hear that there were soldiers who as yet have never even seen the card. And this twelve months after they were issued.

The question is, What actually did the Princess mean us to have, and did his Majesty mean the troops in all the different theatres of War to have his card. As the troops in England and France received it, it seems to me that the troops in Mesopotamia were also intended to get it.

Of course, it is quite possible that the 1914 present and card are still on the way, and that the present received may be intended for Christmas 1915.

If anyone can prove that the original present and card were not intended for the troops in Mesopotamia, they should make it known, as there is great disappointment amongst many of the troops who have received what is called the Indian soldier's present.

I would suggest that some one who can, should take the matter up and try at least to see that the troops receive the King's card.

There has been quite enough of the disappearing trick with regard to presents and gifts, without practising it on the Royal Present.

Tommy has had to put up with that, but he has right to know, and perhaps His Majesty will want to know where his card is.—Yours, etc.,

DISAPPOINTED.

MAHALUXMI RACES.

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs (Straight).
Lithosian 9-12, Pretty Good Sort 9-12, Premiere 9-4, Sparkes 9-2, Rolling Stock 9-0, Corridor 8-4, Motor Wrap 8-3, Forfeit 8-0, Gold Seeker 8-0, Persistence 7-10, St. Alban 6-12, Kit Grey Leg 6-12, Partial Eclipse 6-1.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Beyrut 9-10, Purity 9-7, Night Hawk 9-6, Terror 8-12, Money Gold 8-12, Nizam-ul-mulk 8-9, Excelsior 8-0, Moosahar 7-13, Ajax 7-7, Harry Johnson 7-4, Mohsel 7-4, Socrates 6-3, Parbiee 6-0.
Two top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 6lbs.

THE SANTA CRUZ PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Young Majub 9-12, Polish 9-9, Zoolphokarr 9-6, Durban 9-3, Bahlool 8-13, Ace of Hearts 8-10, Dhaidan 8-8, Nainava 8-8, Maasal 8-6, Raspberry 8-2, Fado 7-8, Mat-hat-Baig 6-13, Ruby Mine 6-12, Investment 6-11.

THE NEW YEAR PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.
Red Flag 9-3, Dilkush 9-1, Ben Hur 9-0, Saood 8-13, Engine 8-12, Lot 8-10, Mars 8-10, Biglig 8-9, Kaiumers 8-8, Red Cross 8-7, Hurchan 8-7, Quality 8-5, Abdul 8-2, Victory 7-13, Columbus 7-11, Jemadar 7-11, Present 7-11, Cardiff 7-4, Sherali 7-0.

THE NEW YEAR PLATE. Division II. Distance about 7 Furlongs.
Aircraft 9-3, Hongkong 9-2, American Spot 9-0, England 8-12, Highborn 8-11, Subeh Pasha 8-10, Paradise 8-8, Active 8-8, Safi 8-8, Crescent 8-7, Tawakul 8-2, Tawdry 7-13, Royal Duke 7-12, Alman 7-11, Pepul 7-6, Beaver 7-1, Vudhia 6-12, Ladakh 6-12.

HORSES LEFT IN.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (straight).
Lithosian 9-12, Pretty Good Sort 9-12, Sparkes 9-2, Corridor 8-4, Persistence 7-10, St. Alban 6-12; Kit Grey Leg 6-12.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Beyrut 9-10, Purity 9-7, Night Hawk 9-6, Terror 8-12, Nizamzul-mulk 8-9, Excelsior 8-0, Ajax 7-7, Harry Johnson 7-4, Mohsel 7-4, Socrates 6-3.

THE SANTA CRUZ PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Young Majub 9-12, Durban 9-3, Dhaidan 8-8, Nainava 8-8, Maasal 8-6, Raspberry 8-2, Fado 7-8, Mat-hat-Baig 6-13.

THE NEW YEAR PLATE.—Division I. Distance about 7 Furlongs.
Red Flag 9-3, Saood 8-13, Lot 8-10, Mars 8-10, Kaiumers 8-8, Red Cross 8-7, Hurchan 8-7, Abdul 8-2, Columbus 7-11, Jemadar 7-11, Present 7-11, Sherali 7-0.

THE NEW YEAR PLATE.—Division II. Distance about 7 Furlongs.
Hongkong 9-2, American Spot 9-0, Highborn 8-11, Subeh Pasha 8-10, Active 8-8, Safi 8-8, Tawdry 7-13, Royal Duke 7-12, Alman 7-11, Beaver 7-1, Vudhia 6-12, Ladakh 6-12.

THE YILDIZ PLATE.—Division I. Distance 6 Furlongs.
Valetta, Milos, Special, Patrick, Barbarian, Moslem, Kenneth, Barbetta, Mandala, Rising Star, Rishan, Archer, Angler, and Ace of Diamonds.

THE YILDIZ PLATE.—Division II. Distance 6 Furlongs.
Carthage, Taiseer, Cromdale, Centaur, Master Key, Khaliph, Aurora, White Star, Cox, Porridge, Planet, Nyvaro and Sheridan.

CARMICHAEL POLO TOURNAMENT.

FINAL WON BY MOUNTED RIFLES.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

In the final of the Carmichael Polo Tournament played this evening on the race course ground the Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles succeeded in beating Calcutta after a close game by 4 goals to 3. Calcutta was handicapped one goal up but settled down quickly and in the second chukker added a goal after a clever bit of play. With two goals against things looked dark for the Rifles but they rose equal to the occasion and after a strenuous game put three goals to their credit on the third chuckker. In the fourth and the last chuckker the leaders were penalised for foul and Calcutta through Major Henderson drew level. The time was almost up and it seemed that the game would end in a draw but almost with the bugle the Rifles scored through Mr. Ball After the conclusion of the game His Excellency the Governor handed the Cup and four replicas to the members of the winning team.

The sides were:—North Bengal Mounted Rifles: Mr. Ball, Capt. Little, Major Wood and Mr. Hill.

Calcutta: Major Henderson, Mr. Tegart, Mr. Ibbettson and Mr. Milton.

Umpires: Mr. Apostolides and Mr. Ismay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Zymole Trokeys stop that rattle in your voice. They are pleasant to use if your throat feels husky. Try them and be convinced. Then you will never be without them. B 19

INDIAN SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

NEED FOR REFORM

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

ABOLITION OF CASTE

The twenty-ninth Indian National Social Conference was held yesterday in the Congress pandal. There was a large gathering of delegates and visitors, including many ladies.

Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the President-elect and the delegates, said that his first duty was to mention the loss sustained by them by the death of Mr G. K. Gokhale and Sir P. M. Mehta, two of the leading public men. The loss in the political sense had been dwelt upon already, but the cause of social reform had also sustained an irreparable loss through the disappearance from the public stage of the two shining lights of the country. The Social Conference had suffered severely through their death. Although Sir P. M. Mehta was a Parsi, and most of the questions which they discussed pertained to Hindus, he sympathised heart and soul with the question of social reform and felt with them equally how social progress was intertwined with the progress of political reform and the welfare of the country in all directions. There was a time when, the speaker said, in the earlier days of the National Congress there was a party which was insidiously endeavouring year after year to exclude the Social Conference from the Congress pandal. And it was owing mainly to the exertions, silent, steady and active, of the late Sir P. M. Mehta that that party was defeated and they owed it to him that the meetings of the Social Conference were held in the Congress pandal year after year after the Congress was over.

Referring to the loss sustained by the death of Mr. Gokhale, the speaker said that he being a Hindu, felt even more than Sir Pherozeshah did, their social evils. His heart and soul was in the social reform of the country. There was a time when Mr. Gokhale regularly appeared on their platform. When in the Christmas of 1900 Mr. Ranade suddenly got ill it was owing to Mr. Gokhale's exertions that the Social Conference of that year was brought to a successful issue. He felt, however, that the greatest service which Mr. Gokhale had rendered to the cause of social reform and to the Social Conference in particular lay in the fact that the Servants of India Society had given to their cause workers whose services, steady, sober and active, have been fruitful during the last few years.

But when, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar said, he referred to the services of Mr. Gokhale and Sir P. M. Mehta, he wished to point out that the lives of these two men marked a signal stage in the cause of social reform in this country. There was a time when political reform stood pointedly divided from social reform. Even now he saw some division. It was not yet fully wiped out. But he hoped that the time would soon come when the National Congress would soon take up the questions now taken up by the Social Conference. That was due to Mr. Gokhale. The late Mr. Gokhale once told the speaker that the lot of a public man in India was not an enviable one —especially Hindu—for he had to be a political reformer, an educational reformer, social reformer and so on. But Mr. Gokhale had specialised. He stood as a landmark. Mr. Ranade had to combine in himself the different kinds of activities, but Mr. Gokhale showed that they lived in the days of specialists.

The cause of social reform was moving onwards in spite of the difficulties they had to fight against. A sign of that was the presence in the pandal of a large number of ladies who are the pivot of social reform.

DEMONSTRATION BY ORTHODOXY.

Referring to the demonstration made by orthodoxy lately in Bombay and the attempts made by a leader of the aristocracy to make out a case for the caste-system the speaker said that they had tried to identify *Varnashrama Dharma* with *Sanatana Dharma*. He said he was rather surprised at an attempt like this in these days when the whole of India was trying to throw overboard the caste-system wholesale.

Referring to the Cricket Carnival which was lately held in Bombay, he said, that that was one of the occasions when the caste-barrier was broken down and some "depressed class" members of the Hindu team took their food along with the Jam of Nawanagar and the Maharaja of Patiala in the Bombay Gymkhana at the same table with Europeans. Yet some of those very people had attended the meeting of the orthodox.

ARYAN BROTHERHOOD DINNER— A FIASCO.

Sir Narayan said that the Aryan Brotherhood dinner in 1914 was a fiasco as many of those who attended it had to do penance afterwards. So long as the caste-system existed so long would the political disabilities be there. The latter could not be abolished without the former. Another question was that of female education, and it was a very important one. The popularity of the Conference was evident from the way that many movements were nowadays asking them to take up new questions, one of them was that of indentured labour.

Referring to Prof. D. K. Karve, he said he was a silent and tireless worker and one of the greatest benefactors to the womanhood of this Presidency. He welcomed him.

Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh then proposed that Mr. D. K. Karve do take the chair.

Mr. Bhupendranath Basu in seconding said that he had devoted the best part of his life to the cause of political reform of the country, and nearing as he was to the end of his days, he felt that no advance could be made in the political life of the country unless they were able to remove many of the social barriers that stood in the way of their progress. He felt that unless not only they were able to carry their womanhood, but also to place the women in a position where they could become the true companions of men, they would never reach their goal. Unless the cruel caste-system was done away with, Rajas and Maharajas notwithstanding, there would be no reform. He seconded the proposition.

Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholker further supported it.

Professor Karve then took his seat as President and spoke as follows:—

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. D. K. Karve in the cause of his address said:—

Brother Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen, I cannot thank you adequately for the honour you have done me in calling me, of all others, to this position of responsibility. Had it not been for what I considered an imperative command from your general secretary who came to me with a mind made up not to take a refusal, I confess I should not have accepted this responsibility. I take it, however, that in doing this honour to me, you really mean to honour the Poona Widows' Home with which I am associated and the cause which we all cherish. It is only in that light I accept it. I feel it is a call of duty which I owe to the cause of social reform.

The principles and processes of reform movement have a central unity that unfolds and sustains the various forms they assume under different conditions. No reform is possible unless a feeling of keen discontent is experienced, now by a few, now by many, at the existing state of things. Discontent leads to discussions, which in their turn are followed by individual departures and deviations from the trodden path and finally by a general readjustment of the whole social organism. The history of the Hindu community and its social life as imbedded in Hindu customs and usages, especially in the various sacred books and teachings, is a fair illustration of the statement. It is therefore not only possible for all Indian communities to come together and discuss social reform in a conference like this, but it is also highly desirable and of the greatest benefit. For, leaving questions that are too parochial in character, and measures that are peculiar to exceptional circumstances, to the various communities separately to tackle, we may, here, with advantage, seek to formulate the general social needs and lay down the general principles and lines on which we may, wherever we are stationed, work to bring about the common end.

The very recital of the activities in the cause of social reform that are afoot in the different parts of the country, is often conducive to good in many ways. We can here focus Indian advanced opinion on questions of common interest, and suggest means and measures not only to the attainment of the objects severally by the different communities, but also for the promotion of a healthy spirit of intercommunal co-operation.

Again, human nature is one all over the world and social matters so far as they are human, cannot but present a certain community of character. Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis and other peoples of whom Indian Society is composed, have, therefore, to tackle fundamentally the same problems as regards social life. A common discussion of them not only is likely to shed new and fresh light, but may also lead to discover ways and measures unthought of before by the communities severally.

To me all methods of reform are welcome, all attitudes that are vitally independent, are helpful. Why, I would welcome even active opposition. For those who go away from us will meet us in the end. I would not dogmatise in the matter. I know opposition, hatred, bitterness have a sincerity of life about them, and if Life is one in the main, they must ultimately subserve the ends of life and turn into love. I therefore welcome all methods of reform and all workers in the cause from the old cautious orthodox to the go-ahead heterodox Every one of them can, according to his lights, help the cause onwards. All that I would insist upon is thorough sincerity. With that stamped upon us, we may go forward each one in his own way.

There is one prejudice against reform, however, that is very hard to die and I cannot pass on without clearly stating our —at any rate my position with regard to that. When we ask our bretheren and sisters to overhaul social customs and institutions, we are accused of irreverence, of an irreligious spirit. Let me give a flat and emphatic denial to the charge. Far be it from me and from us to lay sacrilegious hands upon the teachings and precepts that are still pulsating with a spiritual life, and that are a perennial source of guidance to frail, tottering man. It is not there that the iconoclastic axe of the reformer is ever laid. He is impatient as all nature is, of the dead and the effete, which, he, as the representative of the living principle of the race, cannot rest till he has done away with, lest it should rot and putrify and give rise to fatal pestilence. Let no one therefore labour under the misconception that reform is an undermining of faith and a violence to the susceptibilities of the religious and righteous. On the other hand faith in the ultimate triumph of Good is the very essence of the spirit of reform. The reform movement, therefore, would not seek to undo that which is the very source of all life and health. It would only seek to bury the dead and clear the ground for all healthy and vital operations of social life.

NEED OF EDUCATION.

Coming now to the practical questions that are constantly knocking at our social doors for solution, I must say at the outset that to my mind the greatest need of Indian Society at the present day is education. I do not know if you will all agree with me in placing education at the fore front of social questions. It may, perhaps it does, have a political aspect. But looking at it socially, want of education is the one canker that has been eating up the vitals of India. Ninety per cent of the population live and move and have their being without any opportunity of drinking at the living fountain of knowledge. The inner eyes with them is never opened. Life to them is no more, no higher, than a struggle of hungry creatures where might has a right to crush all weakness out of existence. The first thing that we ought to look to, therefore, is universal education. No readjustment of the social polity is possible unless every man, woman and child in the land is able at least to read, write and reckon. On the political platform the cause of universal elementary education was first emphatically espoused by my friend the late Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, and I hope, the late patriot's efforts backed by the unanimous voice of the country will not fail ultimately to bear fruit. But we cannot afford to wait till the Government of the land are pleased to take up the question. We

PROF. D. K. KARVE.

ought to bestir ourselves to supplement the endeavours of government wherever we can.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS.

We are, however, more closely concerned here with the education of women, and I am afraid, little that may perceptibly count has yet been done in the matter. As early as in 1854 the importance of this branch of education was recognized by the Government; for in that year the memorable despatch on education came, paragraph 83 of which contains the following oftquoted sentences:

"The importance of female education in India cannot be overrated; and we have observed with pleasure the evidence which is now afforded of an increased desire on the part of many of the natives of India to give a good education to their daughters. By this means a far greater proportional impulse is imparted to the educational and moral tone of the people than by the education of men."

The despatch further approved the policy, which the then Governor-General had initiated, of giving a frank and deserved support to women's education in Bengal. This view was again powerfully argued and put forward by the Education Commission of 1882 and re-endorsed by the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India. Ten years later in 1892 a memorial signed by persons of rank and position in English society was addressed to Lord Kimberley, the then Secretary of State for India, which, while praying for an unstinted measure of Government support to the High School for Girls in Poona, a pioneer institution of the kind initiated and established, originally, entirely by private effort, invited the attention of the Secretary to the recommendations of the despatch of 1854 and those of the Education Commission of 1882. Even in the present difficult times of stress and storm, some of our sympathisers in England thought it desirable to address the Secretary of State on this question and in July last a meeting was held and a deputation waited on him in October, praying for the promised systematic organization for the education of girls and women in India and requesting the appointment of a Committee to enquire as to how that could be best achieved. I cannot, however, congratulate that honourable gentleman upon the reply he is reported to have vouchsafed to the deputation. It betrayed, I am sorry to say, an ignorance of the present Indian opinion and a want of that noble spirit of sympathy that apparently animated the dispatch of 1854. Fortunately for the matter, he has promised to send the papers to the Government of India, at whose hands we may hope the memorial will receive better consideration.

GOVERNMENT INITIATIVE.

It is a matter of deep regret that during this period of sixty years, Government was not able to show any very assuring results and that the ratio of boys and girls receiving education should even now stand at 5: 1. We must of course recognize, and recognize with sincere gratitude, that but for the initiative taken by Government in the matter, things should perhaps have continued to stand as they were in times past. All the little progress that has been made till now had been impossible but for the efforts—however inadequate and perhaps half-hearted—of the educational department. If I have on the present occasion to express dissatisfaction at the achievement of Government, all my observations, I need not say, are prompted by the purest of motives. What Government have done we are thankful for. But we cannot at the same time help feeling that, considering the means at their disposal and the noble and generous spirit of the despatch of 1854, what they have done is miserably little. They have not, it must be pointed out, displayed one-tenth of the activity in the cause of women's education that they have in that of men's, though even the latter falls immensely short of the needs of the country.

The question of education of girls and women in India, in itself delicate and difficult, is rendered more so by certain prejudices and social customs. The force of the latter would indeed be reduced to a minimum, if the active sympathy of the women of India were enlisted in the matter. Happily for us, the day has now come when many of our sisters would come forward to help and co-operate in the promotion of any scheme for women's education, provided they were rightly approached and their help sought in the right spirit. The question would not now offer insurmountable difficulties, inasmuch as the desirability of women's education has come to be very widely recognized and the parents' solicitude for the education of their girls has immensely increased in recent years.

WANT OF TRAINED WOMEN TEACHERS.

The complaint that is often heard by way of justification of the present state of things is the want of trained women teachers. But that complaint only emphasises the fact that the subject of women's education has been all along neglected. Even as it is, there are a number of women who would go in for training; but where is the necessary accommodation? The glaring facts of the case are:—

(1) The number of girls' schools is miserably small.

(2) The provision of training institutions for women teachers is far too scanty to meet the demand.

(3) The accommodation in the few training colleges is inadequate.

(4) The maximum age limit in the matter of admission of candidates to the college is unnecessarily low.

(5) And the minimum of educational qualifications required for admission has betrayed of late a tendency to rise so high that a considerable number of candidates that might otherwise have availed themselves of the training are kept out.

SOCIO-RELIGIOUS ASPECT OF MARRIAGE.

I now come to the question of marriage. There is no socio-religious rite among us, especially among the Hindus, which shows greater diversity in its character and form than the custom of marriage. There are infant marriges early marriages, marriages between young girls and aged men and *vice versa*,—a very convincing illustration of what adventitious influences and change of environment can effect. This problem affords a vast field of work for a social reformer. A healthy public opinion has to be formulated on the question. Marriage reform involves a great leap and the sooner we take it the better for us all. There are three sentiments in this connection deeply rooted in us, which seem to possess an inviolable religious sanctity. First, every girl ought to marry. Secondly, marriage should take place before the age of puberty and thirdly that it is a duty sternly binding on parents to see their girls married. These obligations leave little or no scope for choice either of proper persons or opportune time. But times have changed and entirely new social conditions have come into being. The day has come, I think, when the proper education and equipment of girls for their responsibilities in life may be regarded as the foremost obligation on the parents.

ENFORCED WIDOWHOOD AND REMARRIAGE.

The evils and injustice of enforced widowhood, especially in the case of unfortunate young girls, have now become too patent to require any remarks on this occasion. The evil must be removed, the wrong must be righted and a widow must be set free and unfettered in her choice in the matter of the career in life which she is inclined to take. The grossness of the injustice appears the more patent when we can find among ourselves instances of men who wantonly marry young girls, at any age and under any circumstances, with a total disregard of all sense of shame or propriety or positive morality.

THE CASTE SYSTEM.

If we look to social organisms beyond our own, we shall find that they have thriven and thrive, without the hard and rigid restrictions and it is merely a travesty of reasoning to argue that the caste system as it exists will continue to help the upheaval of our society. There are already seen signs of dissatisfaction. The lower castes smart under a sense of unmerited humiliation at the treatment meted out to them by the higher ones. In this matter as in good many others, we have lost sight of the spirit of the old institution and helplessly adhere to the outward form only. The Hindu Chaturvarnya simply means that there are mainly fourfold activities in every society that has life in it. The informing, guiding activity (the school master, statesman and preacher), the protecting activity (the army and navy), the maintaining and sustaining activity (agriculture, commerce and industry) and the last which is essential to all is the supplementing or helping avtivity (*service*). Even among the Hindus this four-fold division was never watertight in the olden days when they were a living society, nor was it based upon the accident of birth. In this connection what seems to me to be a matter of superlative importance is not only preach but to act.

SOCIAL AND NATIONAL UNITY.

Let us no longer be blind and deaf to the world-forces at work around us and within us. We have been exclusive in the past. Let us now and henceforward be liberally inclusive. We have long quarrelled over trivialities and trifles. Let us learn to ignore them or get them stamped with the sanction of the law. If there are legal obstacles in the way of our progress towards the ultimate goal of social and national unity, let us make every effort to get them removed. It is in this light that Mr. Basu's bill deserves the support of the Conference, as also does the Hindu Marriage Bill framed and submitted to Government by the Aryan Brotherhood of Bombay.

THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Speaking of the caste system among us, there is one more thing to which I feel bound to direct your attention. It is the condition of the depressed classes, the untouchables. Circumstanced as we are, we cannot, like the Japanese people, remove, by a simple piece of legislation, all their special disabilities and put them on a level with what are known as backward classes. However, we should try to form a strong public opinion condemning our inhuman attitude towards this class. Its continuance is a disgrace and a stain on us. The sooner we try and succeed in removing the grounds of iniquity, the better for us. The first thing that ought to be done is the removal of all disabilities under which those classes have been so long forced to work, affording them equal opportunities of education, progress and choice of occupation. Beginnings have been made in this matter, but our efforts must extend far and wide. Rural districts and small villages are not without inhabitants belonging to these untouchable classes and our help must reach them also. Great care and discretion will have to be exercised in promoting the cause of these down-trodden brethren of ours.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have done. I thank you heartily for the patient hearing you have given me. These are a few of the pressing subjects which should engage the attention of this Conference. I do not pretend to have done adequate justice to them, nor can it be said that they exhaust the list of subjects which this Conference may propose to consider at this session. Whatever the questions which press on us for consideration, one thing is certain that our path to their solution is not strewn with primroses. That is quite in keeping with the nature of the struggle we have to conduct. The deeper we go, the keener grows the struggle about us. The time we devote and the energy we extend need not necessarily give us the measure of the success attained. But we must not be dismayed. Firm in the conviction of the righteousness of our cause, undaunted by the danger and difficulties we may encounter in the discharge of our duty, each and all of us ought, with patience, perseverance and unabated zeal and with the light of reason allowed to us, to pursue the course we may be called on to take. Ours is only to work and toil. Duty is duty. It holds forth no expectation of gain. Regardless of reward therefore must we work with implicit faith in the soundness of the advice "*Karmanyevadhikaraste ma phaleshu kadachana*" ("Yours is to work only, not to aspire to the fruits thereof."—Gita).

THE RESOLUTIONS.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu moved the resolution on education for girls:—

That in the opinion of this Conference the system of caste as it previls in the Hindu community constitutions serious obstacles to the growth of a sound social, industrial and national life. The Conference therefore urges upon Social Reform Associations, as well as, individual workers the necessity of sustained endeavours for the abolition of caste by such measures as interdining and intermarriages.

Mr. Paranjpye said for the last week

(Continued page 8.)

JUST PUBLISHED

THE

INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, December 31, 1915.

INDIANS FIRST AND LAST.

In the course of his frank and courageous presidential address to the All-India Moslem League, yesterday, Mr. Mazhur-ul-Haque disposed in a very few words of the opposition which was raised by a minority to the meeting of the League in Bombay this year. The President of the League declined to believe that the Moslems of India had so far taken leave of their senses as to be incapable of exercising control and prudence in their discussions at this grave juncture in the affairs of the Empire, and, he asked: Had the Mussalmans alone the monopoly of wild talk and foolish ideas? At a time when the country is believed to be on the eve of a great political adjustment are they alone to remain silent and to take no share in the discussion of the reconstruction of the form of government. The same question was put with equal emphasis, in his speech of welcome to the President, by Mr. Abdul Hoosein Adamji Peerbhoy, who remarked that to him, as it must be to all self-respecting Mussalmans, it would have been a humiliating spectacle if the community had shirked its duty to participate in the stress and toil and heat and burden of the day, and walked up at the last moment with a beggar's bowl in its hand to demand its equal share of the fruits of achievement. The matter has only to be put in this plain and direct way to enable one to realise the hollowness and absurdity of the reasons advanced by those who were so anxious to stop the League from coming to Bombay for its annual sessions. It would have been a deep humiliation to the Mahomedans of India, and especially to the community in Bombay, if in this week, crowded as it is with the deliberations of every form of organisation and assembly, political and otherwise, representing every community and almost every interest in the country, their voice had alone remained silent.

THE MAHOMEDAN DEMAND.

Fortunately the wiser counsels that ultimately prevailed have enabled the holding of what we think will prove to have been the most fruitful session the League has held in the whole course of its existence. It is as fortunate for the Government and for the country at large, as it is for the Mahomedans themselves, that they should have found in Mr. Mazhur-ul-Haque a spokesman who speaks on their behalf with so much frankness and expresses with a restraint and dignity, that is all the more forceful for the simplicity of his language, the position and demands of Mahomedans both as Mahomedans and as Indians. As to the part of his speech dealing with the former we shall have a good deal to say on a future occasion. It will suffice for the present, to express our satisfaction that what the Mahomedans of India are thinking, and thinking with some bitterness, in regard to the heavy incidence with which repressive legislation has fallen upon their community in recent times has been frankly expressed on their behalf; and that their chosen leader for the time being has placed before the Government their appeal that, whatever happens after the war, Moslem countries should be dealt with in a way that will not compromise their dignity in the future. That is an appeal which they are entitled to make at a time when their loyalty has stood the strain of a test as severe as any that could have been placed upon it, and when their co-religionists in the Army are shedding their blood in the cause of the Empire. And we hope and believe it will command a respectful and sympathetic hearing in the highest quarters.

A WISE FORMULA.

But it is to that part of his speech in which Mr. Mazhur-ul-Haque dealt with the attitude of his community towards the questions which concern them as Indians that we naturally turn with the greatest interest in the first instance. Mr. Mazhur-ul-Haque has long held a position in this respect for which he has been criticised by a large section of those who have claimed to represent the views of the community. But the last two or three years have brought about a very great change in the attitude of Mahomedans towards the questions which affect them as Indians, and the bulk of educated Mahomedans have come to realise, if they did not always do so, that in politics their interests are identical with those of the sister communities. Mr. Mazhur-ul-Haque states his own position with irresistible logic. In all questions which concern the welfare of his country he is "an Indian first, an Indian next and an Indian to the last and an Indian and an Indian alone," but in any questions in which his religion gives him a clear injunction he applies the same expressive formula to his position as a Moslem. Having said this, the way is clear for him and every Mahomedan who adopts the same sensible formula, to co-operate whole-heartedly and unreservedly with his fellow countrymen of every community for the progress of the country. And as he says, there is hardly any question which does not affect them all equally and in which the interests of one are not indissolubly bound up with the interests of all. That is a truism which is becoming more widely recognised by the Mahomedans of India every day. The realisation of it, we hope, is about to enable the achievement of the long-cherished dream of those farsighted statesman who have worked unceasingly for the co-operation of the Mahomedan community with their Hindu fellow-subjects of other communities for the attainment of the common goal which is the first article of the political creed both of the All-India Moslem League and the Indian National Congress.

THE COMMON PLATFORM.

A perusal of Mr. Mazhur-ul-Haque's address is sufficient to reveal the existence of the common platform, not only that both can occupy, but that insistently demands common occupation. It is no secret that presidential addresses on these occasions are composed some time previous to their delivery, and it is safe to say that Mr. Mazhur-ul-Haque and Sir S. P. Sinha have not been in collusion. Yet we find that, apart from exclusively Mahomedan questions, every grievance, every claim and every demand that is made by one is made by both. This is the more emphasised when the President of the League,—every point of whose speech was enthusiastically cheered by an assembly of Mahomedans representing all parts of the country,—came to deal with the demand for the reconstruction of the form of government. Like Sir S. P. Sinha, he is agreed that self-government must come steadily but it must come surely, and the measure of it immediately attainable is clearly indicated. The abolition of the "packed official majority" on the Imperial Legislative Council, the freeing of the executive councils from the "incubus of the bureaucracy," and provincial autonomy, with the fullest liberty of action in domestic affairs and finance,—these are the reforms the demand for which finds expression in the speech of the President of the All-India Moslem League on the day after they have been put forward in a resolution of the Indian National Congress, and on the day that the presence of the President of the Congress, as a distinguished visitor on the platform of the League, is greeted with almost wild enthusiasm by the assembled members of the latter. There is no question of any attempt to merge the League into the Congress as has been alleged by malignant critics. Mr. Mazhur-ul-Haque made it as clear as possible that the necessity for the existence of the League is essential in the interests of the Mahomedan community. But there is no reason why the two should not join forces wherever possible for the pursuit of common aims, a view which is evidently subscribed to by the whole body of the League with very few exceptions. Thus the events of the past few days possess a significance which cannot be ignored or evaded. We must be prepared for the presentation of a demand which will represent the considered views of the educated classes of the country of all communities. It will be a demand which it would be stupid and fatal not to treat with sympathy and respect.

INDUSTRIAL SELF-HELP.

The last, though not the least important, of the resolutions passed at Tuesday's sitting of the Congress was one on the Swadeshi movement. As Mr. Sachindra Prosad Bose,—who spoke on it with great eloquence and enthusiasm,—said, it was a resolution of self-help,—a resolution that did not pray to Government for any political power or privilege or for any special concessions. it appealed to the people of India to foster and work and labour for the success of the Swadeshi movement on which the industrial salvation of the country so largely depends. The wording of the Resolution, indeed, warranted Mr. Bose in holding the view that he did. For it "called upon the people of India to labour for the success of the Swadeshi movement by making earnest and sustained efforts to promote the growth of indigenous industries by giving preference, wherever practicable, to Indian products over imported commodities even at a sacrifice." This, if we consider the Resolution by itself, is an inadequate statement of the conditions necessary to make the Swadeshi movement any real success. For, as the recent proceedings of the Industrial Conference and the Commercial Congress have shown, for any real and substantial advance to be made in the development of indigenous industries,—for which the Swadeshi movement stands,—not the least important move needs to be made by the Government. From the side of Government, however, expressions of sympathy have been frequent but no action has been taken to remove the obstacles,—the great and overwhelming obstacles,—which retard the development of industries, or to give active support to the starting of new or to the reviving of old industries. It is not necessary here to refer to the character of these obstacles or the forms which the assistance of Government should take. For they were clearly set forth in the deliberations of the Industrial Conference and the Commercial Congress. What we desire here to emphasise is that it is idle to lose sight of the fact that the only sure foundations of an industrial development, that will satify the wishes of the people, must be laid on the free and unfettered power of the people to guide it. That power is now strictly limited by the policy hitherto followed by the Government in regard to this matter. This in turn limits the scope of self-help as far as the people and their duty to promote the economic growth of the country is concerned. This point was emphasised in two resolutions which the Congress passed demanding absolute fiscal autonomy and urging the imperative need of taking the various necessary steps enumerated for removing the industrial backwardness of India. Within this limited scope of effort, however, there is much that the people can do. For no state of things, however disappointing it may be, is conceivable in the life of a people, as of an individual, wherein self-help cannot have play. Thus considered, the problem, as far as the people are concerned, resolves itself into two parts. There is first the duty of encouraging already existing industries. Again, there is the duty of helping forward the establishment of new industries, at great cost and sacrifice. Sacrifice, therefore, is the keynote of the success of the movement so far as the people are concerned. For it is only when this factor operates consistently and persistently that we may hope for the revival of those extinct or decaying arts and crafts of India, which, as the speakers at Tuesday's meeting of the Congress emphasised, play a foremost part in giving the distinctive feature to the culture of any country. And the moment for this sacrifice, once made, to be fruitful is opportune and ripe, when German and Austrian goods, which used to flood the Indian market, have ceased to come and the industries of many other countries are also too adversely affected by the war to constitute such a serious competition as cannot be overcome.

Notes of the Day.

King of the Cocos Isles.

Mr. Andrew Ross, the owner of the Cocos or Keelin Island, whose death has been announced by Reuter, was a descendant of Captain J. C. Ross, master of the merchant ship Borneo, who, in 1827 with one Mr. Hare, a consul at Borneo, landed with about forty Malay servants and took possession of the islands, where the family have been allowed to have undisputed possession and title ever since. The Cocos are a coral group 22 in number, situated about 600 miles S. W. of the Straits of Sunda and midway between India and Australia. They form nearly a circle, enclosing within them a spacious bay about 14 miles from north to south and about 10 miles from east to west. The intervals between the islands are in general filled with coral reefs, over which the surf breaks in great violence, and which form narrow causeways from island to island, passable at low water. The entrance to anchorage being on the lee side of the group, the surface of the water in the basin is never disturbed by the swells of the ocean.

The Settlement.

When Captain Ross took possession the total population was only 165, of which number only 12 were of European parentage, and they resided at Southern-stern island, distant about 12 miles from Port Refuge. Mr. Ross and family resided in a spacious house built close to the beach, at the head of the bay: the Malays occupied huts built in the Malay style. In the little colony nearly every house has its well of fresh water, which is found by merely digging a few feet deep in the coral, and singularly enough, good fresh water is also obtained from wells which rise and fall with the tide, and are nearly dry at low water. Since the establishment of this settlement, numerous plants and animals have been introduced, which have thriven and multiplied splendidly. The islands are everywhere covered with trees, chiefly cocoanuts, to the water's edge. Sugar is made in great abundance from the cocoanuts. Mr. Andrew Ross received his education at the Collegiate School in Edinburgh, under the late Dr. Archibald Bryce, the Principal, and under his wise and patient regime the settlement has attained considerable prosperity.

Expensive Coal Trimmings.

In itself a lady's hat does not cost much: it is produced as a modest article of necessity at quite a moderate cost. But when the fair sex start upon it as a competitive basis, for who will look the smartest and best in their strenuous endeavours to uphold the dictates of fashion by the addition of feathers, ribbons and other fripperies, financially it blossoms into something pretty costly for those who have the misfortune to pay for it. However, ladies have nothing to be ashamed of, because, in this respect, they sin in good company, for, in a multitude of other ordinary necessaries of every-day life a similar extravagance in trimmings is found to obtrude itself. Indian coal is one example, and though the peculiarity is not so marked in normal times, it is very noticeable at present, when the war is making such strong demands upon our Indian collieries for naval requirements. Delivered into bunkers, Dockyard rates are now quoted at Rs. 17-8 per ton: the price of ordinary Bengal Jheria coal delivered into waggons is Rs. 3 per ton and the Pancoti, Seebpore and Deshagar descriptions perhaps a rupee more. We therefore find that about Rs. 14-8 per ton, out of the Rs. 17-8, is absorbed in the way of trimmings. Eight annas,—a very moderate figure,—may be put down for commissions: eleven rupees four annas for railway freight: and two rupees twelve annas for unloading from trucks and putting on board, a matter of over eighty per cent. The feathers and fripperies of a lady's hat have a close rival here.

Railway Co-operation.

The railway companies, from their own point of view, may have good solid grounds for levying this enormous toll, owing possibly to a diminution in their traffic receipts, as one of the results of the war, but it appears to be anomalous that this should be done at the expense of an indispensable war commodity such as coal which, in importance, is not much behind munitions. When private industrial concerns are patriotically putting their shoulders to the wheel at considerable loss and inconvenience in assisting to manufacture munitions, it behoves quasi-Government railways to do the same, though the net effect may be of a moral nature only, by taking off one end of the stick to patch on to the other. Still it would mean something and from the public aspect would serve as a good example. A reduction of Rs. 5 per ton on the railway freight, would give the Dockyard its coals at Rs. 12-8 leaving the companies Rs. 6-4 per ton,—quite a handsome sum under the circumstances. Even if the reduction represented a small loss, this could only be regarded as a form of contribution to the war loan and could not possibly be resented by patriotic stockholders. Mr. Church, the railway coal expert, might investigate and see what can be done in this direction. He is reported to have effected considerable economies in the purchase of coal for the railway companies he is deputed to act for, and might with advantage similarly assist by creating an economic understanding between our great carriers and the Admiralty.

Clemency for Bulgaria.

It would indeed be unfortunate, if, in dealing with Bulgaria, the Allies displayed the faintest clemency, in view of what has been written and said a propos of the Young Turks. For the latter at least one excuse can be advanced, namely that they lived in daily dread of their hereditary enemy Russia. As far as the Bulgarians are concerned, they have turned against their own blood and race and protectors, and from the British Empire we hope the Bulgars will get nothing but steel and as much of it as possible. In view of this sentiment, which we believe is prevalent, it is somewhat deplorable that the "Novoe Vremya" should have thought fit to publish an interview with Radko Dimitrieff the ex-Bulgar General, who led his troops to atrocities during the Balkan War. Our Russian contemporary reports the General as having said:—

It is necessary to let the Bulgarian people understand that when fixing the new boundaries in the future the Powers of the Quadruple Entente will be guided by magnanimity and equity. The Bulgarians are being assured at present that the Russians and French are going to wipe out their country. It is necessary to undeceive them. If this is done, I am convinced that the history of the battle of Leipsig will be repeated, when the Saxons, fighting on the side of the French, went over to their opponents and turned their guns against them. If the French and the British, before putting in action their guns and rifles, will appeal to the patriotism and duty of the Bulgars, it may perhaps avert further bloodshed. I think in any case the Bulgarians will not show much fight against the Russians, coming, not as oppressors, but as deliverers from their German enemies. If my voice reaches Bulgaria, my late command, the Third Army, will have regard to it.

General Dimitrieff has had the common sense to throw in his lot with the Allies but he is trying to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds. We can have no sympathy with the Bulgars whatever.

American Sentiment.

We have said some hard things about America since the outbreak of the war, but our attacks have been on the United States Government in face of its discreditable inertia and not against the majority of the people of the country, of whose real sympathies we have long been aware. There has, of late, been a voluminous correspondence in "The Spectator" from American pens and we select one paragraph from the pen of a clergyman in the United States, who we conceive to be no mean representative of American opinion.

What we wish had been written, and what we earnestly desire to have written, is a Note to the murderers of our people and your people, demanding an immediate reply to the last administrational literary effort submitted to the "Two-Huns" with regard to a crime for which a sufficiently infamous term has not yet been found! As I earnestly hope that the English people already know, the sympathy of the large majority of Americans is with England and her Allies; and we feel utterly chagrined, disgusted, and indignant at the "pernicious neutrality" of an Administration whose whole policy has been nothing short of damnable ever since the invasion and "rape" of Belgium. For myself, and, I believe and hope, for a large number of our people, I would say: If, in order to defeat that Prussian-Austrian-Turkish-Bulgarian unholy alliance, it is necessary to wipe every American vessel and cargo off the face of the ocean, go as far as you like, and may your arm be strengthened! My ancestors, without exception, have been American for two hundred years. May God bless England and her righteous cause.

The Health of the City.

It would be, perhaps, a difficult task to estimate the extent to which the health of Bombay has been, or will be affected, by the large influx of visitors to the city from all parts of India during the last two weeks of the year just ending. But we may take it for granted that the health conditions will have been adversely affected, to however slight an extent. Perhaps, the vital returns of the next two weeks might disclose evidence of some such effect. However, turning to the mortality returns of the Municipality for the week ended on Saturday last we find that there was an increase of 26 in the number of deaths in comparison with the previous week, the total mortality standing at 492, which gives a death-rate of 26.16. But it is relevant to note that this total included two deaths from plague and sixteen deaths from other causes among recent arrivals in the city, while there were also five deaths among road-side beggars, so that the total mortality among actual residents of the city is reduced to 469, giving the death-rate of 24.89. The only prominent causes of last week's enhanced mortality appear to have been diarrhoea and dysentry, which together accounted for 54 deaths against 25 of the previous week. The mortality from other diseases did not show any great fluctuations. Plague registered eight attacks and eight deaths, being two attacks and three deaths more than in the previous week. Small-pox registered twelve attacks and six deaths, while cholera was absent as usual. The number of live-births registered during the week was 447, while 30 still-births and four premature births were also registered.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

COMPULSION.

REPORTED DECISION

BRITISH SUCCESS IN EGYPT.

ITALIANS APPROACHING EPIRUS FRONTIER.

It is reported by several newspapers that a definite decision was reached at Tuesday's Cabinet that Mr. Asquith's pledge should be redeemed immediately and the principle of compulsion should be accepted.

The Cabinet is not unanimous but the minority may accept the decision in order to preserve unity.

The "Westminster Gazette" states that Mr. Lloyd George's belief in the necessity for immediate action, contributed to the Cabinet's decision.

The battle in the Vosges continues where the French in spite of violent counter-attacks, remained the masters of a series of German works. In addition to the trenches already carried, the French captured 300 prisoners. The total prisoners captured since the beginning of operations is 1,688.

Minor encounters have taken place on the different fronts in Russia, in which the Germans were worsted.

The Russians in Persia have occupied Kashan and are marching to Ispahan.

It is reported from Salonika that detachments of the Italian Army at Valona are approaching the frontier of Epirus.

Recent operations in Egypt were quite successful. A strong column of the western frontier force marched out from Mirsa Matru on Christmas morning and drove back a Tripolitan force, 3,000 strong.

According to a Milan despatch from Salonika allied airmen bombarded and blew up a munitions factory at the Golden Horn, 500 Turks being killed.

ARREST OF A DESERTER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TINNEVELLY, Dec. 30.

On requisition from the military authorities the local police have arrested a Jamadar of a recruiting party on a charge of desertion.

It is alleged that the Jemadar was ordered to the front on active service but disregarded the order and failed afterwards to report himself at the headquarters as he was directed to do. It is alleged also that there is a charge of misappropriation against him of Government money to the extent of Rs. 500. A non-commissioned officer and a party of sepoys escorted the Jemadar to Secunderabad yesterday.

SLACKERS TO BE FETCHED.

REPORTED CABINET DECISION.

CABINET AND CONSCRIPTION.

DEFINITE DECISION REACHED.

PREMIER'S PLEDGE TO BE REDEEMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The "Morning Post" and "Daily Chronicle" state that Mr. Asquith at yesterday's Cabinet told his colleagues that he had decided that the measure of compulsion towards single men who had not enlisted was necessary.

LATER.

The "Times" and "Daily Mail" also declare that a definite decision was reached at yesterday's Cabinet that Mr. Asquith's pledge should be redeemed immediately and the principle of compulsion should be accepted.

The "Daily News" says that the Cabinet identified itself strongly with Mr. Asquith's pledge to married men, and adds that the situation is delicate, but it is hoped that a crisis may be averted.

The "Westminster Gazette" says that the number of unattested single men is much greater than was anticipated, amounting to six hundred and fifty thousand. The "Westminster" adds that the decision of Government to apply compulsion immediately will not lead to the break-up of Government or a general election. Possibly one or two Ministers may resign, but it is more likely that Mr. Asquith will convince all his colleagues of the necessity of the step.

MR. HENDERSON'S POSITION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The newspapers generally agree that the Cabinet is not unanimous, but it is stated that the minority may accept the decision in order to preserve unity.

In this connection the position of Mr. Henderson is interesting as a representative of Labour. It is understood that he regarded himself as committed against conscription. Anyhow he will certainly consult his political associates. It is remarked that the Labour Party never bound Mr. Henderson on the question.

The "Daily Chronicle," referring to those unattested, says some members of the Cabinet desired a further voluntary effort to bring these in but Lord Derby was strongly averse from this, also Mr. Asquith.

The "Daily Chronicle" adds that the total figure comprises many engaged in essential industries, and numerous cases in which the son is a breadwinner.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE OPPOSED TO DELAY

The "Westminster Gazette" says that Mr. Asquith's redemption pledge was never doubtful. The only question was that of giving a further chance to Lord Derby's scheme.

The paper says that Mr. Lloyd George was strenuously opposed to further delay, and that his belief in the necessity for immediate action largely contributed to the Cabinet's decision, which was unhesitatingly supported by a great majority of Ministers. All questions arising from the decision have been thoroughly explored and Government claims regarding munitions, exports and finance not forgotten.

SUPPLEMENTARY DETAILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 30.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—

LONDON, Dec. 30.

All the political correspondents are speculating on the probable outcome of the Cabinet deliberation on Lord Derby's figure It is most improbable that these will be published.

Mr. Asquith's statement has apparently created a general impression that unattested bachelors cannot be regarded as a negligible minority. One statement which has been circulated that they amount to half a million will probably prove to be an exaggeration if it is intended to include starred men otherwise it is an under estimate.

COMMON POLICY ADVOCATED.

The "Westminster Gazette" remarks that "it is a thousand pities that important Cabinet decisions should proceed amid a press agitation directed towards arousing temper and creating a crisis. Lord Derby's figures unless different from other statistics are capable of various interpretation. The patriot's task is to maintain silence while Government endeavour to merge any differences of opinion into a common policy.

TRADE VERSUS ARMY.

The "Times" military correspondent protests against putting the maintenance of trade before the maintenance of the army when the whole year's exports amount to one-fifth a year's war expenditure. He also protests against the number of starred men and considers that the lists of reserved occupations were ingeniously drawn up with a view to drying up the sources of recruiting. The correspondent does not give figures, but he remarks that it is believed that between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 bachelors of military age have been starred.

BRITISH LINES AT SALONIKA.

REMINISCENT OF FIRST BALKAN WAR.

SOLDIERS FULL OF CONFIDENCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Reuter's correspondent with British Headquarters at Salonika says that the British lines remind him of the Turkish lines at Chatalja, "But here the valley is considerably broader and the hills are higher than those of the Thracian battlefield.

"The Allies' lines roughly extend in a wide semicircle from the River Vardar to the Gulf of Orphanos half of which is naturally defended by lakes Langaza and Beshik. The whole is surrounded by a broad valley offering no cover and a girdle of hills guards the approaches to Salonika, on which guns command the length and breadth of the valley.

OLD TURKISH TRENCHES.

"Towards the North are the remains of trenches, where the Turks intended to make the last stand in the first Balkan war. Some of their barbed wire entanglements are still intact and have been utilised by us. Our trenches like those in Flanders and France are deep and narrow

"The region is full of historic interest and the soldiers have developed the collectors' spirit, occasionally unearthing coins, statuettes, vases and pottery.

"I was impressed with the whole-hearted confidence of the men to hold the lines. Indeed they are most eager that the enemy should attempt to advance."

ITALIAN ARMY AT VALONA.

DETACHMENTS APPROACHING EPIRU FRONTIER.

PARIS, Dec. 30.

It is reported from Salonika that detachments of the Italian army at Valona are approaching the frontier of Epirus.

MONTENEGRIN POSITION ATTACKED.

AUSTRIANS REPULSED NEAR MOUNT LOVCAN.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

A Montenegrin communiqué says the Austrian forts and fleet bombarded the Montenegrin positions near Mount Lovcan. They pounded the Montenegrins for fifteen hours firing two thousand heavy shells and simultaneously launching determined infantry attacks which were all repulsed.

The Montenegrins had two killed and two wounded. The Austrians lost two thousand in the great fight at Lepenats on 23rd. December when the King congratulated the troops.

BULGARS APPREHENSIVE.

PREPARING FOR RUSSIAN INVASION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 30.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, December 22.—An "Exchange" telegram from Rome mentions a despatch from Bucharest to the effect that the Bulgars believing that a Russian invasion is imminent have concentrated troops and are digging trenches twelve lines deep along the entire Dobrudja frontier.

VENEZELOS' NAME-DAY.

DWELLS ON THE BULGARIAN DANGER.

ATHENS, Dec. 29.

On the occasion of the name-day of M. Venezelos, thousands of all classes and representatives of various corporations and diplomatists called to congratulate the ex-Premier.

Replying to an address from trade representatives, M. Venezelos dwelt on the Bulgarian danger and importance of the Allies remaining at Salonika.

SITUATION IN GREECE.

THE COUNTRY'S VERDICT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:

London, December 28.—The "Matin" has interviewed M. Gounaris and M. Venezelos. While the former claims to have received a majority expressing the country's verdict, the latter attaches the greatest importance to the people's regard to his injunction not to vote. The people had taken the first step towards action. M. Venezelos hopes and believes that Government will see at a late hour that they are leading the country to an abyss.

SPIES AT SALONIKA.

London, December 29.—An account by a special correspondent of the "Vossische Zeitung" of his visit to Salonika last week directs renewed attention to the curious position there, enemy spies being apparently still able to enter or leave the town. The correspondent was told however the Anglo-French regulated their railway traffic; lines were crossed in the darkest. He adds that martial law was expected at Salonika on the 28th December.

BATTLE IN THE VOSGES

FURTHER CAPTURE OF PRISONERS

VIOLENT COUNTER-ATTACKS DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Dec. 30.

A communiqué reports artillery activity on both sides in Belgium and Artois.

The French, north of the Aisne, destroyed machine-gun shelters and dispersed enemy working parties. It also blew up two mines and a German post in Argonne. A battle continues in the Vosges. There was a lively cannonade between the Fecht and the Thur, and a very violent cannonade in the region of Hartmannsweilerkopf, where the French, in spite of violent counter-attacks, remained the masters of a series of German works between Rehfelsen and Hirzstein. In addition to the trenches already carried, the French captured 300 prisoners since yesterday. The total prisoners captured since the beginning of operations is 1,688. The German prisoners report that their losses have been considerable.

GENERAL HAIG'S DESPATCH

THE RUN OF THE FIGHTING.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

General Haig in an official despatch says the enemy unsuccessfully attacked one of our aerodromes on 28th. December. Of four machines only two reached their objective and did no damage. One of our aeroplanes was shot down.

A successful enterprise was carried out at night near Armentieres. The enemy's trenches were entered and bombed with good effect. Numerous casualties were inflicted but our casualties were very slight. After ten minutes the party withdrew.

Our artillery was again effective to-day against trenches and billets in many places between Mametz and Monchy.

The enemy exploded two small mines near Givenchy doing no damage to troops or trenches. The day was quiet South of the LaBassee Canal. A heavy reciprocal bombardment took place about Ypres.

GRENADE FIGHTING IN CHAMPAGNE

PARIS, Dec. 29.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—The night was quiet except in the Chaulnes sector where there was fighting with grenades and in Champagne where we bombarded the enemy defences west of the Navarin farm.

PROMISING NEW YEAR.

FRENCH PREMIER FULL OF HOPE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 30.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, December 28.—M. Briand, the French Premier, has sent a message to the "New York World" stating that "1915 has demonstrated our ability to check enemy attacks with comparative ease. We shall hurl him back with frightful punishment when we take the offensive. It has been a year of hard work and organisation. 1916 is bright with promise and we shall reap the reward of our efforts."

FORD'S ARK.

LARGE QUANTITY OF RUBBER ON BOARD.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

A pitiful anti-climax to Ford's peace crusade is presented in a Foreign Office announcement that 4,000 lbs. of rubber, consigned to a well-known enemy forwarding agent in Sweden, was seized on board Ford's ship, Oscar II.

FIGHTING IN EGYPT.

TRIPOLITAN FORCE DEFEATED.

WESTERN FRONTIER FORCES ENGAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

CAIRO, Dec. 29.

The operations on December 25th were completely successful. A strong column of all arms of the western frontier force marched out from MirsalMatru on Christmas morning and drove back a Tripolitan force three thousand strong which was encamped in the valley eight miles westward.

Our casualties were slight. The enemy left over two hundred dead. The gunfire of ships gave us effective support.

A reconnaissance had previously encountered the enemy on December 11th and 13th with the result that the enemy had three hundred casualties.

BRITISH GRAND FLEET.

PERFORMING MOST IMPORTANT PART

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at an exhibition of Navy and Army films in London pointed out that a portion of the Grand Fleet represented, was actually engaged in war. Without it the Allies and nations now banded against the tyranny of the Central Powers, would be deprived of communication with each other and the outer world. The task hitherto thrown on the Fleet had been triumphantly accomplished. The Grand Fleet was the foundation on which everything else rested. Our economic stability, not less than military operations, depended on the Grand Fleet. Though silent, it was performing, not merely for the Allies, but for the whole world the most important part in the drama now being played for the freedom of the world.

SITUAT ON IN PERSIA.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY KASHAN.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Reuter wires from Teheran that the Russians have occupied Kashan and are marching to Ispahan.

MINOR ENCOUNTERS ON RUSSIAN FRONTS.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 29.

Minor encounters have taken place on the different fronts in which the Germans were worsted.

REAL HUNS.

HEARTLESS ADMINISTRATION IN COURLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Fugitives from Courland speak of the Germans' cruel and heartless administration. All males are commandeered to work without payment and people are being robbed of everything they possess.

GERMAN METHODS IN BELGIUM.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 30.

Sixty-six British subjects, mostly women and children, have arrived at Rosendaal on their way to England. They report that life in Brussels is more rigorous and foreigners are obliged to report every week otherwise they are punished with imprisonment or deportation to Germany. An Englishwoman was given three months for disrespect to the Kaiser.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

The British steamer Morning has been sunk. The master and secondmate have been saved.

KAISER'S THROAT TO BE OPERATED UPON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 30.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, December 28.—The "Tribune" says the Kaiser remains in bed pending an operation upon his throat.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

"RESPONSIBLE AND PRACTICAL-MINDED BODY."

SIR S. P. SINHA'S STATEMENT EULOGISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The evening papers comment sympathetically on the Indian National Congress.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" says:—The Presidency of Sir S. P. Sinha indicates that the Congress is reaching the status of a responsible and practical-minded body. His address will commend itself to every real friend of the Empire.

The "Globe" remarks that nothing finer can be imagined than Sir S. P. Sinha's statement, that reforms are not expected as the reward of loyalty.

ABOUNDING PROSPERITY.

SATISFACTORY TRADE UNION RETURNS

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Trade Union returns show abounding prosperity in all the principal trades; average wages are higher, unemployment is less than at any time in industrial history, and it is estimated that there has been a weekly increase of wages of one and a quarter million sterling.

AIRMEN'S ATTACK ON THE GOLDEN HORN.

MUNITIONS FACTORY BLOWN UP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 30.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, December 28.—According to a Milan despatch from Salonika, allied airmen bombarded and blew up a munitions factory at the Golden Horn, 500 Turks being killed.

CHRISTMAS RIOTS IN VIENNA.

ARCHDUKE'S PALACE ATTACKED WITH PITCHFORKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 30.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, December 28.—The "Times" publishes a report from Vienna that a crowd armed with pitchforks and axes attacked the palace of the Archduke Stephan where Christmas festivities were progressing and protested against squandering of food. Police dispersed the crowd.

KAISER AND MISS CAVELL.

A CURIOUS STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 30.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, December 28. An "Exchange" telegram mentions a rumour that the suspension of the "Die Zukunft" was due to the publication of the statement that the Kaiser ordered the pardoning of Miss Cavell.

UNREST IN CHINA.

AUTHORITIES REMAIN LOYAL.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The report that Kwangsi had also revolted is contradicted by the following telegram from Reuter's Peking correspondent dated 28th December:—

"Reports from Kwangtung and Kwangsi indicate that the authorities remain loyal. A pacification commissioner has been despatched by the Peking Government to Yunnan.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

TSAR'S CORONATION GREETINGS.

PEROGRAD, Dec. 30.

The Grand Duke George Michaelovitch is proceeding to Tokio to convey the Tsar's greeting to the Emperor on the occasion of the latter's coronation.

DEATH OF MR. ANDREW ROSS.

WELLINGTON, Dec. 30.

The death of Mr. Andrew Ross, owner of the Cocos Islands is announced.

INDIAN SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 5.)

they were asking for equal rights which was a matter which lay in the hands of the Government. But the proposition which he was going to propose was a thing which was in their hands Formerly there were only four castes, but at the present time there were nearly four thousand castes. It was a comparatively mild institution in olden times, but now it was very rigorous. There were three divisions formerly,—according to race, profession, and locality. But these did not exist in the present days said the speaker as modern conditions and researches had proved. If they did not abolish it they would die as a nation. Look at Japan and they had abolished the privileged class of "Samurai" and had gone up in the scale of nations. They must all do the same thing and abolish caste.

The Resolution was seconded by Pro. P. K. Taleng and further supported by Somasundaram Pillay, Mr. Ramanlal Mahipatram Mr. R. G. Pradhan and Nandlal of Lahore and was passed unanimously.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

The following additional resolutions were then passed by the Conference:—

That this Conference earnestly prays the Government of India to introduce into the Imperial Legislative Council a Bill for declaring the validity of intermarriages amongst Hindus irrespective of caste and without, in any case, the obligation to make any declaration as to the religious faith of the parties as required by the Special Marriage Act (No. III of 1872).

That in the opinion of this Conference the decline in the opposition to the widow marriage movement is a hopeful sign of the times and the Conference urges upon the Social Reform Associations the necessity of an active propaganda on the subject with a view to enlist the practical sympathy of the people.

That, in order to raise the status and position of Hindu Womanhood, this Conference is of opinion that (1) the evil custom of early marriage should be abolished and the marriageable age in the case of girls should be raised to at least 16 years and (2) that the practice of pardah and enforced dowries at marriages should be abandoned.

That, in order to ameliorate the condition of Hindu widows and to enable them to utilise their talent and service for the benefit of Society, this Conference recommends the establishment of institutions for their education and training and expresses its appreciation of institutions like the Widow's Home of Poona, Madras, Mysore and Indore, the Seva Sadan of Bombay and Poona, and the Vanita Vishram of Bombay and Surat.

That this Conference is of opinion that the measures adopted by the Government and certain associations for the education and elevation of the depressed classes have served the purpose of drawing public attention to the existence of Social evils inflicted on these classes, and to their detrimental influence on the general progress of the country. But in the opinion of this Conference the measures hitherto adopted are quite inadequate to meet these evils. This Conference therefore urges—upon the Government and Social Reform Bodies (1) to provide greater facilities for the education of the depressed classes and (2) to enforce equality of treatment in all public institutions so as to remove the prejudice and disability of untouchableness.

That, with reference to the provision in the Bill for the better protection for minor girls introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council, whereby it is proposed to vest discretionary powers in Magistrates regarding the disposal or custody of orphans brought before them, the Conference is of opinion that the discretion should be not only limited, as recommended by the Select Committee of the Imperial Council of empowering the Magistrate to ascertain the faith and caste of the minor concerned and make over the custody of the minor to any orphanage which takes care of and supports minors of the same faith or caste, but that the law should go further and provide that, in the event of no orphanage of the same faith and caste as that of the minor existing or coming forward to take its charge the Magistrate should be empowered to make over the custody or guardianship of the orphan to such orphanage or institution as shall give due undertaking to support the minor without interfering with her faith and caste. This Conference urges upon every community the necessity of founding asylums and rescue homes for the protection and training of minor girls belonging to it. This Conference urges upon Government the necessity of providing in the Bill that the age of consent be raised from 12 to 14 as against strangers.

That this Conference reiterates its previous resolutions on the subject of Social Purity and in this connection places on record its emphatic condemnation of the system of indentured labour which has been proved, to encourage immorality among the labourers.

In the opinion of this Conference the time has come when the movement of social reform should be extended to the villages and serious endeavours should be made for the uplift of the masses of the people by,

(1) Reclaiming the several classes and castes who live by begging, crime and immorality.

(2) Dissipating false notions which prevail among several classes as to their social status and their avocations and trying to make them useful and efficient members of society and;

(3) By spreading among the masses correct ideas as to social works and public sanitation.

The Conference recommends that Social Service Associations should be started in the various parts of the country and they should take up this question and work among the masses for their elevation.

That this Conference records its satisfaction at the progress which the education of girls in this country is making, and strongly urges upon the attention of Government the great and urgent need of further expansion of elementary and higher education among the women of this country by more liberally providing suitable facilities, such as Girls' Schools, High Schools and also Arts' and Medical colleges for women, wherever necessary.

The following office-bearers were then appointed:—Sir Narayanrao Chandavarkar as General Secretary, and Mr. G. K. Devdhar, of the Servants of India Society and Mr. D. G. Dalvi, of Bombay as Honorary Assistant Secretaries of this Conference for 1916.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

The sixth National Conference of the Young Women's Christian Association of India, Burma and Ceylon, opened last evening at Queen Mary's School, Girgaum where delegates from various centres assembled. The Conference is more of a devotional character, intermingled with business discussions pertaining to the progress of the Association. "We have come to this Conference," as the Forword has it, "not primarily to discuss policy, nor hear speakers, nor to make decisions or plans, but to meet with God. The value of it to us as individuals, to our local Associations, and to the National work will be commensurate with what we gain in these days of new knowledge of God. Let us come then in the spirit of love that we may serve one another. Let us come in the spirit of prayer that God may give us a vision of the boundless possibilities of the work He has put in our hands, and that we may miss nothing of what He has in store for us." The programme yesterday evening was confined to the election of Officers of the Conference, reading of reports, and dinner provided for about a hundred ladies. At night Miss Agnes G. Hill gave a brief address in which the keynote of the Conference was sounded. To-day a variety of reports will be read and recreation in the way of a Garden Party will be held by Mrs. Stanley Reed. From 9 to 10 at night a public meeting will be held at which the speaker will be Dr. J. Hope Moulton of the Manchester University.

BHAGWANDAS NAROTAMDAS HALL AND FREE READING ROOM.

The Trustees of the Sheth Bhagwandas Narotamdas Kapole Nivas have arranged to start a Free Reading Room in the Hall of the Building on the corner of New Churney Road and Sandhurst Road from 1st January, 1916, for the benefit of the public at large. The Reading Room will be kept open daily from 7-30 to 10-30 (S.T.) in the morning and from 6 to 9 (S.T.) in the evening. The Hall itself will also be available for lectures, meetings and such other functions on appying to the Trustees. It may be mentioned that a marble medallion bust of the late Sheth Bhagwandas Narotamdas prepared by the well-known Indian sculptor Mr. Mahatre is recently placed in a prominent part of the Kapole Nivas Building.

KAYASTHA CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 30.

The twenty-fifth session of the All-India Kayastha Conference was held to-day under a spacious shamiana near the Dyal Singh College which was tastefully decorated with festoons and mottoes for the occasion.

Babu Sarada Charan Mitra proposed the election of Rai Bahadur Jawala Pershad, Judge-designate of the Behar High Court, explaining that the Conference which was originally to have been held at Dacca could not be so held owing to famine in East Bengal. Dr. Ranjit Singh (Allahabad) seconded the Resolution.

The President then delivered an impressive address. He deplored the physical degeneration of Kayasths, the absence of education among females, and other social evils. Coming to the sea-voyage question he said that since Mr. Sachidananda Sinha crossed the ocean in the early nineties a number of educated Kayastha youths in Behar and the United Provinces had of late followed suit, and had been readmitted into society. Delay in social reform was due to the backwardness of women. To introduce social reform without educating women was to put the cart before the horse. The President then referred to the recent deputation headed by Mrs. Fawcett to Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State, and expressed his pleasure at the increasing attention given to the question.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports from the mofussil received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, there was rain during week ending the 28th instant, in parts of Dharwar and Kolhapur. Standing crops were generally in good condition except in parts of Thar and Parkar and Kaira where they were withering for want of sufficient moisture and in parts of Bijapur where they were damaged by unfavourable winds. Harvesting of kharif crops is in progress. Picking of cotton continues in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Ahmedabad Kaira, Broach, Khandesh, Nasik Ahmednagar, Baroda, Kathiawar and Rewa Kantha. Rabi sowing is progressing in parts of Sind. The supply of fodder was adequate except in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Cutch, Kathiawar and Baroda. Agricultural stock was generally sufficient and cattle were in good condition except in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar. The supply of water for drinking was generally adequate. Water for irrigation was deficient in parts of Ahmedabad Kaira and Baroda. Prices of foodgrains were generally steady.

MOSLEM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

LAST DAY'S SITTING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 30.

At the last two sittings of the Mahomedan Educational Conference, a number of resolutions were passed. Mr. Haji Yusuf Sobani moved that the medium of instruction in all Urdu schools be Urdu, the vernacular of the district being optional.

The Hon. Moulvi Rafiudin Ahmed moved and Mr. Mahomed Hasan supported the resolution that a Urdu Training College be established in the Bombay Presidency.

Moulvi Abdur Rauf was the proposer of two resolutions that a Urdu Normal School be established in Bombay, and another that the Bombay Government be requested to allow the member for Sind to introduce once more the Paisa Cess Bill.

Two further resolutions moved by the Hon. Mr. Rafiudin Ahmed were to the effect that the Poona Camp School be raised to the status of a Urdu High School and that Mahomedan Educational Inspectors be appointed in each division of this Presidency. In connection with the last named resolution, the Hon. Sahebzada Aftab Ahmed Khan moved that the attention of the Governments of Bengal, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Madras be drawn to the measures taken up by the Government for the advancement of Mahomedan education by appointing special Educational Inspectors.

Nawab Ishaq Khan, Honorary Secretary, Aligarh College, after this explained the nature of the research work being carried on under his supervision into the works of the great Indian poet, Amir Khusrao of Delhi, and the sitting concluded with a lecture on the necessity for religious education delivered by Moulvi Anis Ahmed Ba.

One resolution requested the Central Provinces Government to establish Urdu girls schools in suitable areas and to appoint Mahomedan teachers in the Jubbulpore Training College. Another was that the Calcutta Madrassa be raised to the status of a College.

Mr. Haji Yusuf Sobani was "At Home" at the Khandwani Mansion in the evening to all guests and delegates.

At the concluding session of the Conference, Mr. Abdul Haque, Hon. Secretary, Urdu Literary Section, described the work done during the year, and the Conference passed a vote of thanks to H. H the Nizam of Hyderabad for introducing Urdu as the medium of instruction in the Hyderabad Nizamia.

Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim in bringing the Conference to a close, thanked the delegates and the members of the Reception Committee.

BENARES MAHAMANDAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

BENARES, Dec. 30.

The fifth day's sitting of the All-India Mahadhibeshan of the Mahamandal was presided over by the Hon. the Maharaja of Gichour, President of the Mahamandal Council.

The principal resolution related to the need of urgent measures for the preservation of "dharmik spirit" in the Hindu home.

The sixth day's session was presided over by the Hon. the Maharaja of Kasimbazar who came all the way from Bombay.

The Maharaja then put from the chair the proposition of Sardar Boota Sing Bahadur, Sikh representative of the Mahamandal in the Punjab, re-affirming his Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir's presidential proposal that Hindu public bodies, princes and people should help toward success in the war by contributing to the war loan, by encouraging enlistment of warlike races and by every other possible means.

The resolution was carried.

The resolutions passed, included the restoration of ancient seats of Sanskrit learning, including the Joshi Mutt in the Himalayas, the settlement of religious disputes by arbitration and the protection of Hindu widows and orphans.

BHARAT JAIN MAHAMANDAL.

A meeting to celebrate the sixteenth anniversary of the Bharat Jaina Mahamandal (the All-India Jaina Association) was held yesterday in the Empire Theatre. The building was full to its utmost capacity and among others the following attended:—Mr. Gulabchand Devchand, Mr. Jivanchand Dharamchand, Mr. Hirachand Nemchand, Kumar Devendra Prasad of Arrah, Mr. Gulabchand Dumania and Lala Wazir Sing of Delhi.

The meeting was unique of its kind as it is the first time when all the sects of the Jaina community gathered on a common platform in order to deliberate upon the various common questions concerning the unification, and solidarity of the entire Jaina community.

The speeches of Mr. Makanji J. Mehta Chairman of the Reception Committee and Prof. Khulsalbhai T. Shah, President, dealt with all the important questions affecting the welfare of the Jaina community.

Intimation has been received from the Treasury Chest Officer, Hong Kong, that the official rate of exchange on the Mexican dollar for the month of December, 1915, will be one shilling and ten pence at Hong Kong and on the China stations.

At the Upper Burma Moslem Educational Conference held at Mandalay on Wednesday, it was resolved that the question of Moslem University be left in abeyance until after the war.

Regularity of the bowels is necessary to good health. Their function is to remove refuse and poisonous substances from the system. Kasagra is an ideal laxative tonic and cures, bowel torpidity. D-17

THE CONGRESS AND THE WAR

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir, The Indian National Congress having concluded its Thirtieth Session and stated in explicit terms its immediate aims and ambitions, may I take advantage of this opportunity to remind Delegates of the supreme importance of an early and victorious conclusion of the War, and of the very great desirability of every educated and well-informed man in India actively using his knowledge, his influence, his power, and his resources in assisting Government to crush the military organisation of Germany and its dupes as quickly as possible, thus preparing the way to the restoration of a lasting peace.

Every Congressman well knows that between the brutal and aggressive military autocracy of Germany, and the British democratic ideals of national life (wherein freedom, justice and self-government, are the main pillars), there can be no choice. For every man in the British Empire, British ideals represent the summit and climax of human endeavour; and the maintenance of conditions favourable to the realisation of those ideals is therefore a matter of vital importance for which every true British subject, should be willing to spend his last anna and shed the last drop of his blood. Millions are already fighting in one way or another in this,—the greatest cause of all. But, as the King-Emperor has recently reminded the Empire, the end is not yet in sight. Victory has yet to be won. And so we must continue to think and work, day and night, how we in India,—completely sheltered as we are from the horrors of the battlefield,—can still further help those who are fighting for us at the battle front.

In his great opening address Sir S. P. Sinha asked the Government of India to grant to all Indians opportunities for military training and military service both in the commissioned and non-commissioned ranks of the Indian army. That this demand will receive the most careful and sympathetic attention at the hands of Government nobody can doubt. That an advance in the directions desired will be achieved sooner or later, is also beyond question, But it is quite certain that a matter of this kind cannot possibly be disposed of at once, even by the most sympathetic Government in the world. The enquiry therefore springs to the mind. Is there in the mean time no other way in which we in India can help, now,—at once,—straight away? I venture to think that there is. And I ask your permission to draw the attention of all Congressmen to what Mr. Lloyd George called the "silver bullets", on the last £100,000,000 of which the final victory of the Allies will in all probability depend.

Among savage tribes and in very small disputes, fighting can be carried on to some extent without money. But among modern nations and on a world-wide scale, war requires the use of popular currency in immense volumes. No Government in the world could keep an accumulation of money in reserve of a magnitude sufficient for a present day war. Therefore all governments at war have to call upon their citizens to give or lend the State very large sums of money. If the people were to refuse, war could not be carried on successfully, and those who refused, would suffer defeat, and in the end be compelled to give all their belongings to the conquerors. The German government, it will be remembered, have been keeping up their own deluded people's spirits by telling them that the war indemnities to be extracted from Great Britain, France and Russia will pay all Germany's war expenses, and leave a nice surplus of profit for Germany. Needless to say, neither we nor our Allies have the slightest intention of allowing Germany to accomplish its fell designs. It is for us now to do all in our power to help our Government in smashing those who have attacked us, and in making *them* pay *our* war expenses plus an indemnity for all the loss and suffering they have caused, sufficiently large to prevent all possibility of any further attacks on the Empire or any of its Allies in the future.

I appeal to all Congress Delegates to help actively in this great work by explaining the War situation to those whom they represent, and by pointing out how Government can be materially assisted on the money-power side of the campaign. If the Government of India will increase to Five per cent. the rate of interest allowed on Post Office Saving Banks Deposits, and if in addition, Government will express its willingness to follow the example of the British Treasury and issue Five per cent Indian Treasury Bonds, of Rs. 100 and upwards, repayable in ten years (or, at the option of Government, at any time after, say, five years), the bonds to be obtainable at any Treasury, Kutcherry, or approved bank in India, then the necessary opportunities will have been created for enabling anybody in India desirous of helping with "silver bullets" in winning the war for India and the Empire and its Allies, to show his patriotism in tangible form and to any extent.

Here is a thoroughly practical way of assisting Government to bring the war to a victorious end as soon as possible. It is a way in which everyone *can* help and that will, I am sure, appeal to all well-informed, far-seeing, and patriotic Indians. No political progress is likely to be achieved until the war is over; and the war cannot be concluded victoriously unless and until we and our Allies have, by superior fighting *and monetary powers* completely crushed our enemies. India's leaders cannot more effectively show their political wisdom, statesmanship, and qualifications for increased local authority than by inducing their fellow subjects to continue to send forward *money-power* as well as man-power. For this reason, I venture to remind all Congressmen to give this practical side of the great war problem their closest attention, sympathy and support. Money lent to the Government of India for expenditure in India on war purposes would help both India and the Empire.—Yours, etc.,

M. DE P. WEBB,
Member of the Provisional Committee of the War League.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club,
30th December, 1915.

Official and Personal.

The Lieut-Governor of the Punjab entertained the Members of the Punjab Commission at dinner at Government House, Lahore, on Wednesday. About fifty members of the Commission were present.

Justices Bakewell, Kumaraswami Sastri and Srinivasa Ayyangar, temporary Additional Judges of the Madras High Court who are due to vacate their seats to-day will continue in their appointments until further orders.

Second-Lieutenant the Hon. Inigo Freeman-Thomas, I.A.R.O., has been appointed to be Extra Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor with effect from the 11th instant.

Mr. E. A. Doran, C.I.E., Postmaster-General, Bombay, attains 55 years on the 17th January next, and he is then ordinarily due to retire from the service. Owing, however to the shortage of officers in the Post and Telegraph Department in consequence of the war and the desirability of retaining for the present the services of a capable and experienced officer in charge of the Bombay Circle, the Government of India have asked Mr. Doran to extend his service up to the 1st April 1916.

Sir Ali Imam reached Marseilles yesterday.

RIGHT OF FREE AND UNFETTERED EXPRESSION OF VIEW."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with great interest Mr. Horniman's speech at the Congress on the "right to free and unfettered expression of their views on public questions" of which the people of this country are deprived by the Press Act.

During the debate in Parliament on the Consolidated Fund (No. 3) Bill on June 23rd, the question of something that had been written by Mr. J. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P. was raised and the Under-Secretary of State for War (the Rt. Hon. H. J. Tennant, M.P.) said:—

"After all, we have always considered this a free country. We have always said it is the right of every man to express his own opinion upon every subject, however stupid,—you never prosecute for stupidity,—however deplorable that kind of statement may be. Very seldom has there ever been a statement so inflammatory that it was considered to be desirable or necessary to prosecute. I am only holding out to the Hon. member and the House generally how strong a case may be made for freedom of speech. I think freedom of speech and freedom of writing is a desirable thing to conserve, and I hope the Hon. gentleman will agree with me. I do not wish him to go away thinking I am condoning the statement made by the Hon. member (Mr. Ramsay Macdonald). I am not doing anything of the kind. I am only putting in a word for free speech."—Yours etc.

LIBERTY.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

QUESTION OF LORD HARDINGE'S SUCCESSOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 27.

A London cable, dated Dec. 27, says:—

Referring to the rumours of impending Cabinet changes the "Standard's" Parliamentary Correspondent says it is to be expected that a Minister will be appointed to the Viceroyalty. Recent events in India point to the desirability of making a change sooner rather than later. Changes due to other causes are not imminent, if they are even probable.

Capt. M. D. Wadia, I. M. S., has qualified as a 2nd class interpreter in Persian.

It has been ruled that volunteers serving with the Indian Expeditionary Forces may be invalided on account of wounds received in action, or illness contracted on services in field and that they will be granted free passage from India to United Kingdom or Colonies, and back if necessary, provided a change of climate is considered necessary by a Medical Board.

The total plague returns in India for the week ending the 25th December showed 4,258 seizures with 3,186 deaths distributed as follows:—Bombay Presidency 1,837 seizures, 1,326 deaths; Madras 401 seizures, 273 deaths; Behar and Orissa 239 seizures, 192 deaths; United Provinces 597 seizures 494 deaths; Punjab 36 seizures 43 deaths; Burma 172 seizures 162 deaths, Central Provinces 684 with 463 deaths, Mysore State 150 with 117 deaths.

With reference to the General Provident Fund for Government servants, the Government of India have had under consideration the question of recovery from railway officers and subordinates on military service of subscriptions to the Provident Fund, and it has been decided that it should be optional with the railway companies whether they should, or should not recffire their servants on military duty to subscribe to the Provident Fund.

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ALL-INDIA TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE

SESSION IN BOMBAY.

THE EVILS OF DRINK.

THE KING'S EXAMPLE.

LOCAL OPTION.

GOVERNMENT'S EXCISE POLICY CRITICISED.

The Twelfth All-India Temperance Conference was held yesterday morning in the Bowen Memorial Hall. There was a large attendance among those present being the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Hon. Mr. N. Subarao Pantulu, Mr. W. C. Madge, the Hon. Mr. Goculdas K. Parekh, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and many others.

SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates said:—

It gives me very great pleasure to welcome you, the Delegates to the 12th All-India Temperance Conference, to Bombay, where the Conference first saw the light of day in 1904. None in this vast gathering assembled here to-day is, I presume, a stranger to the ever-memorable name of that stalwart champion of Temperance, the late Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., who first visited India in the cold weather of 1887-88. In January, 1888, just before leaving Bombay, Mr. Caine met a large number of educated Indians, who called his attention to the abuses of the Excise administration of those days, and begged him to form a Committee in England, through which their grievances could be ventilated in Parliament, and efforts made for reform. On his return home, Mr. Caine consulted his friend Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., and the result was a small Conference held in Mr. Smith's house on July, 1888. It was there resolved to form the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, with Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., President and Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Caine again visited India in the cold weather of 1888-89. One result of the tour was to submit in Parliament a Resolution roundly condemning the Excise policy of the Government of India. The Resolution was moved on the 30th April, 1889, by Mr. Samuel Smith, and seconded by Mr. Caine and carried by 113 votes to 103. This striking victory produced a profound effect in India. That the action of the House of Commons was gratifying to the educated Indians is clear from the fact that the Indian National Congress passed a resolution thanking Messrs. Smith, Caine and the other members who had voted with them on the occasion, and expressing the "earnest hope that no further time may be lost in giving full effect to the resolution of the House of Commons."

MR. SAMUEL SMITH'S VISIT.

As a result of Mr. Caine's visit to India, a large number of Temperance societies was called into being, and these numbered about 300 when Mr. Caine died on the 17th March, 1903. The following year, i.e. in the cold weather of 1904-05, Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., came to India on his third visit, the first going so far back as 1862-63, and the second being in 1885-86. Writing to the "Liverpool Daily Post" from Bombay on the 1st of December, 1904, Mr. Smith said, "On this occasion I hope to attend the meetings of the Indian National Congress at the end of this month; and also to examine the work of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, of which I am President, and which has three hundred branches all over India. It was started by my friend Mr. W. S. Caine, and has proved a great success in many ways." In a conversation Mr. Smith had with Mr. Gilder, Hon. Secretary to the Bombay Temperence Council and the Indian Temperance Association, he expressed a desire to be introduced to some Indian Temperance workers. Mr. Gilder, who, as Hon. Secretary to the Council, had been carefully watching the administration of the Excise rules and regulations, and had much to complain of the way in which the instructions of the Government had been carried out by the officials suggested to Mr. Smith the advisability of holding a public Temperance Conference at which the Societies at work in India should be asked to be represented by their delegates. Such a Conference would give Mr. Smith the opportunity not only to meet the Indian Temperance workers but also to gauge how strong Indian public sentiment was in the direction of temperance. Mr. Smith readily fell in with the views of Mr. Gilder, and the First All-India Temperance Conference was convened and held on the 26th December, 1904, with Mr. Smith in the chair. There was only one resolution put before the Conference. The resolution deplored the growth of the drink habit, and urged the Government to carry out more fully the principles laid down in their Despatch No. 29 of the 4th February, 1890, "by giving the people an effective measure of local option, and also by forbidding entirely the sale of strong drink to juveniles under 14, and by prohibiting the employment of women at drinking bars." It also urged the "Indian people to promote total abstinence by voluntary associations, lectures and public meetings, and by securing the co-operation of the heads of castes."

ERRONEOUS IDEA ABOUT FOREIGN LIQUORS.

Continuing the speaker said: I believe I would be failing in my duty if I did not draw the public attention of the Delegates and through them that of the Temperance Societies they represent, to the fact that while we have all along been fighting against the consumption of country spirits, that of foreign liquors has been increasing tremendously, through various causes. Two or three of these may be briefly touched upon here, viz., the spread of Western education and the consequent erroneous notion that it is more respectable to drink, especially in the company of Europeans, foreign liquors with various high sounding names than to be total abstainers; and secondly the zeal on the part of the excise authorities to grant licenses for the sale thereof and to give these license holders extended time for sale, so that these foreign liquor-shops being permitted to be kept open after country liquor-shops are closed, the lower classes patronize them. The consumption of opium too is increasing. You will thus see that strong and persevering efforts will have to be made to fight this monster of drink if we wish to save our mother country from its grip. Let us not be despondent at failures; but nothing daunted go on in the belief that our cause is just and righteous and with the help of God it is bound to succeed.

The Hon. Rai Bahadur Gokul Prasad was then proposed and duly elected President.

TEE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

In the course of his presidential address the Hon. Rai Bahadur Gokul Prasad, after thanking the delegates for electing him to preside over their deliberations said:—

Before giving you a brief account of the work done in this year, I would like to mention that our cause has suffered a great and irreparable loss in the death of Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale. He gave his unequivocal support to the work and objects of the Temperance Association, and he raised his voice whenever opportunity offered both in the Council and outside on behalf of its principles. His attitude towards the cause might be well summed up in his speech of the 18th June, 1908. He said, "I myself feel that in a country like India the real policy that will do in this matter is a policy of total prohibition," and this was the policy which he advocated whenever he had the opportunity, and it was his intention had his life been spared, to raise the whole question of the Excise policy and administration in the Imperial Legislative Council. He was the President of the Poona Temperance Association, and took a great personal interest in its practical working. He was one of the members of the deputation which waited on the Secretary of State for India in July, 1912, and his presentation of our case was simply masterly. In him India has lost not only a man of extraordinary talent, unsurpassed genius coupled with a saintly character and sincerity of convictions, but one possessing the courage to act at any cost for the principles which he advocated. We, as temperance reformers, have special reason to mourn for the loss of his powerful influence as an advocate of principles for which we stand. Their value can not be over-estimated and I can only hope and pray that the example of selfless devotion to the service of the country which he set will be a continuous inspiration to the coming new and better days of India.

THE KING'S EXAMPLE.

Coming now to the business of the day I shall first place before you a brief resume of the work and progress made in the cause of temperance. The year will be memorable in the history of temperance by the lead which his Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor has taken in the cause of total abstinance by prohibiting the use of alcoholic drinks in the Royal household. Our beloved Viceroy has, though in a restricted way, followed the example of his Majesty, and I trust and hope that these prohibitions would continue even after the end of the great war which has set ablaze the whole of Europe, if not the whole world. It has been truly said that out of evil cometh good.

There has been a general awakening all over the presidency since the Conference met last at Madras. The Bishop of Dornekal in the Northern Circars has succeeded in converting quite a good number of the poorer classes into total abstainers. Social Service Leagues that have sprung up in different parts of the presidency as well as religious bodies and caste associations, in addition to the temperance societies, have all been doing good work to promote the temperance cause. The Madras Temperance League has sent circular letters to all municipal chairmen and leading non-official members of the district and taluq boards, inviting their suggestions as to the number and location of liquor shops. The majority responded to his and I have no doubt that that procedure would certainly help a good deal in drawing attention of the public to the undesirable location and number of liquor shops. If similar procedure were adopted in other parts of the country, I venture to hope that much good will result out of it. It appears from the Madras Abkari Administration Report, 1913-14, the latest that is available, that although there has been a large reduction in the number of shops, there has been a considerable increase in the consumption of liquor, i.e., by about 8,500 gallons. The increase in the toddy revenue compared to that of the preceding year has been about Rs. 1,10,000. The quantity of foreign liquor imported by sea into the Presidency during the year amounted to 677,784 gallons, showing an increase of 79,328 gallons or 13.2 per cent. This is not very promising, but I have no doubt that with the strong Temperance Council working there, the figures for the next year will be found to be much smaller. In Madras proper there have been about 700 more convictions than they were in the previous years. This, I take it, is due to better action on the part of those responsible for the public weal.

ACTION BY BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

In Bombay I find that in pursuance of their policy of checking the consumption of liquor by enhancing taxation in areas where consumption is increasing, the Government, as a result of the annual survey of existing rates, has raised the rates of still-head duty on country spirits in various parts from the 1st of April, 1915. It has also made reductions in the strength of the liquor permitted to be sold in the island of Bombay and in the districts of Poona, Ahmadnagar, Satara and Sholapur as a step in the direction of furthering the cause of temperance. Of course, the price for which the weaker spirit is sold is the same which people used to pay for the stronger spirit before. I only hope that this action of the Government will achieve its end, namely, discouragement of the drink evil. In the case of Mysore the trial of this cure has not proved successful, but I hope for better luck in Bombay. It is a matter of congratulation that the returns for the years 1913-14, the latest I have been able to get, show that the decrease from year to year in the consumption of country spirits which has been recorded in the reports of the past three years, is in progress, and it is a still greater matter for congratulation that the decrease in the consumption of country spirits has not been accompanied by any significant increase in the consumption of other intoxicants. The use of "*charas*" is now on the road to complete extinction. It appears that the working of the fixed-fee system has proved successful in Bombay and there has been a substantial diminution in consumption, though accompanied with some loss of revenue. In his report on the Administration of the Excise Department in Bombay Presidency for the financial year 1913-14, the Commissioner of Customs, Salt Opium and Akbari says, "the question for consideration is whether the administrative gain is or is not more than counter-balanced by the financial loss. This question cannot be definitely answered without further experience, though I have little doubt that the final reply will be in favour of the new system." I hope this will be so, and this will be a great progress in the right direction in our cause. There could not be a better answer to those in favour of the auction system than the aforementioned quotation of an experienced officer like the Commissioner of Abkari, Bombay. The Government of Bombay has vindicated the economic side of the Temperance cause by discontinuing the use of wine at Government House till the War is over.

UNITED PROVINCES.

In the United Provinces, from which I come, there has been marked progress in the work in the temperance cause. It appears from the Administration Report for the year ending 31st March, 1915, "that there was a decrease in consumption under all the main heads excepting the case of *ganja* and the consumption of country-spirits which is most affected by the pocket of the purchasers fell by 18·2 per cent." I am glad to say that as a rule the restrictions on the hours for sale were more strictly enforced. It is particularly satisfactory to note that the Board of Revenue has considered the extension of the system of local advisory committees, with the result that they will now be formed in all municipalities and will become entirely non-official. The fixed-fee system for licensing country spirit shops will be introduced experimentally in the Muzaffarnagar district with effect from the 1st of April, 1916, and the Government will as soon as the financial condition permits, extend the contract system to the entire Province. There is, however, one point which cannot be passed over. The number of shops in the Province has been further reduced this year to 4,464, and we entertained hopes that it would be reduced still further in the future, but we are disappointed to find that the Board of Revenue have, in fixing the maximum number for the triennium 1915-1918, gone up to 4,970. This is not reconcilable with a consistent attempt towards reducing the drink evil. It would have been more in consonance with the Commissioner's remarks that "the figures do not support the theory that the drink habit is on the increase in the United Provinces," if the maximum number had been put at 4,300, a little below the present number. The drink habit is not on the increase, where is the necessity then to provide for a larger number of shops?

Our temperance council has not been inactive either. Our preacher, Pundit Dutt Trivedi, has visited 46 places in the United Provinces and Behar, and has done a lot of useful work with untiring energy and devotion. He has addressed about a 100 meetings, and attended the Panchayets of the lower classes and a feeling is certainly being created amongst them that the drink habit is a curse, and in some cases the Panchayets have stopped the use of wine, substituting therefore sweets, "gur," etc. Books like Sangit Ratnakar (containing songs about the evils of using intoxicants), Madak Vastu Khandan, Madya Bhanga Nishedha, etc., and pamphlets against the use of intoxicants have also been sold and distributed. At a meeting of our council last month it was resolved that the advisory committee be requested to advise the excise authorities among other matters—(a) to take necessary measures for the removal of all the liquor shops situated in the city of Allahabad to places outside the inhabited quarters of the city, (b) to prohibit the sale of liquors on Hindu and Mahomedan festivals, such as Holi, Dewali, Dasehra, Id and Bakrid, etc. The proposal has been sympathetically received by district authorities, and I have hopes that the removal of such shops from the inhabited parts of the city of Allahabad would in the near future be an accomplished fact. The Benares temperance society has done most valuable work and deserves special mention.

PUNJAB.

As to the Punjab, the report of the Excise Administration for the financial year 1914-15 shows that there has been a decrease in the consumption of liquor in consequence of the increased cost of liquors and the high price of foodstuffs. The number of authorised country liquor shops in the province has been further reduced during the year and is how no more than one to every 133 square miles of territory and 36,000 of the population, and it is a matter of great pleasure to find that Secretary to Government would be willing to see their number curtailed even further where a good case is made out. The question of providing counter attractions to drink in the shape of innocent recreations are also engaging the attention of the Government. In Lahore itself 4 more country spirit shops were confined to sales off the premises, with the result that consumption was considerably reduced and the extension of this rule to more shops is under contemplation. I am glad to note that the experiment of permitting sale of country liquor in closed bottles was tried in Ferozepore "with the result of a decrease of 1,826 gallons in the shops concerned and of the disappearance of the rowdyism formerly complained of," and the Financial Commissioner has now sanctioned its extension to the Ferozepore and Moga Tahsils. The Government in its report acknowledges with pleasure the social service which is being performed by the increasing number of temperance associations and the wider directions of their influence and activities.

Gentlemen, you will have seen from the brief resume of the work done in the different parts of the country that this year has been one of decided progress in the course of temperance. The number of shops for sale of country spirits has been appreciably reduced, and there is a likelihood of further reductions in the following years. The fixed-fee system has been tried with success in Bombay and Ferozepur, and the Excise officers themselves are alive to its advantages. The work of advisory committees has been appreciated by the Government, and it is certain there will be many more such committees in the near future. The populated parts of some of the cities have been rid of the liquor shops, and others will, I hope, follow the example. The hours of sale have been restricted and the restrictions placed thereon have been more strictly enforced. Experiments in some parts of the country of allowing liquor to be sold in sealed bottles only and ordering sales off the shops in other parts of the country, have certainly resulted in smaller consumption; the sale of liquor on days of festivals, both Hindu and Mahomedan, has been stopped with advantage in some places and the prohibition is going to be extended to others. The preachers have done good and useful work a feeling against drink has been created amongst certain sections of the depressed classes who had been up to very recent times largely addicted to drink. The temperance councils and advisory committees have been more alive to their responsibilities and have shown activities in various directions and their efforts have to an appreciable amount been crowned with success. The attitude of the Government has been uniformly sympathetic, and the workers in the cause of temperance cannot but congratulate themselves on the advance made in our cause.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

Gentlemen, before I close my address I would like to put forward a few suggestions for carrying on our work in the coming year. Notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary by several people in high authority, I am an advocate of total prohibition. It is only by totally prohibiting the manufacture, import and sale of intoxicants that one can expect a real decrease in the evil. That this evil makes a man unfit to perform military, naval and other duties which require a sound body in a sound mind is amply evidenced by the ukase of the Czar prohibiting the manufacture and sale of Vodka in the Russian territories, the well-known order of the President of the French Republic against the manufacture and sale of absinthe throughout France and her colonies, the last appeal of Lord Roberts to the British nation, the message of Lord Kitchener to British troops, the speech of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe at Gibralter, the utterings of Field Marshal Viscount Wolseley, Field Marshal Sir John French, the hon. Josephine Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy and others, and last though not least, by the King-Emperor's lead in the cause of total abstinence by prohibiting the use of alcoholic drinks in the Royal household. I might well say that the world is much nearer to total prohibition than it ever was before. If a poor country like Russia could forego a revenue of millions of pounds, and France could notwithstanding its gaiety and liveliness and the enormous expenditure of the present war do without absinthe, there seems to be no reason why the poor Indian should not be made to do without drink. It would make him the richer in body and soul and the loss of revenue will, I am sure, be made up by the decrease in crime and disease and progress in so many other departments of life, and India will be the richer in its better and consequently a more prosperous people. When there are so many forces working in furtherance of our cause, we ought not to lose this golden opportunity, and our efforts should be energetically directed towards taking steps for the success of our cause. Attempts should be directed towards a larger dissemination of temperance literature, the organization of special temperance meeting in schools and colleges, and a more vigorous and systematic attempt should be made to have periodical lectures accom-

(Continued on page 10).

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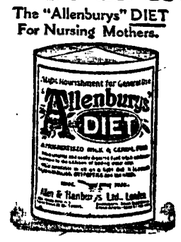

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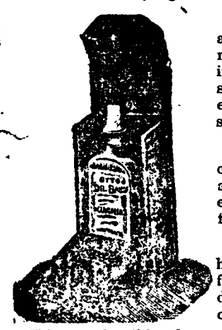

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ALL-INDIAN TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 9.)

panied with magic lantern show, wherever possible, to make them more attractive for the younger people and the ignorant masses. The preachers should also direct their attention to caste associations and panchayats and address them about the evils of intoxicants.

The department of public instruction should be approached to introduce some lessons about temperance in the readers prescribed for the various schools. The authorities in the different cities and towns should be approached (1) to remove the liquor shops from inhabited parts of the cities, so as to keep temptation out of the way, (2) to interdict sale of liquor on festivals, and (3) to remove the shops, if any, near or on a place of public resort, such as bathing ghats, theatres, public parks, etc. The various bodies should take steps to impress on the Government the advisibility of (1) allowing the sale of country liquor in sealed bottles only; (2) the prohibition as to allowing drinking in the liquor shops; (3) the further curtailment of hours for sale of intoxicants; (4) the establishment of more and more advisory committees, and licensing boards giving them wider powers; (5) the withdrawal to a larger extent of the licensing function from the revenue authorities. The temperance reformers have always held that there should be local option. It should rest with the majority of the adult inhabitants of a locality to determine whether a liquor shop shall exist in their amidst. Our Government thinks that the people are not fit to exercise such a power. We do not share their diffidence or distrust. We are convinced that they are thoroughly competent to decide such a simple issue. We must agitate for the great reform. Meanwhile we look upon the advisory committees with favour as a feeble beginning in that direction, and we ask for their extension and strengthening. In the community itself much has been done in the past, but much more has to be done.

The reform must come mainly from amongst ourselves, the people, and then we will be in a much stronger position to influence the policy of the Government for the better.

Looking to what has been accomplished during this year, and hoping that the workers in the cause of temperance will labour with still greater energy and devotion in the coming year in this fight against the power of evil and darkness—this "dire additional plague" as Lord Morley put it when he was Secretary of State for India,—I have no doubt that with the help of the Almighty the giver of all good and the destroyer of darkness we will have a still more gratifying record to our credit by the end of the end of the coming year.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

THE KING'S EXAMPLE.

Several resolutions were then passed.

The first resolution was as follows:—

That the delegates to the twelfth All-India Temperance Conference desire to place on record their sincere and profound gratitude to his Most Gracious Majesty, King-George V., Emperor of India, for his regard to the welfare of his subjects as evidenced by his Majesty's personal example of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors during the War, and they trust the gigantic evil connected with intemperance may be greatly and increasingly lessened thereby, throughout his Gracious Majesty's wide domains.

TEMPERANCE PROPAGANDA.

Mr. E. W. Fritchley then proposed the following resolution:—

That the delegates to the twelfth All-India Temperance Conference rejoice in the growing activities of Temperance Organizations in India, and in the interest that has been evoked by the All-India Temperance Campaign to which this gathering is a fitting conclusion. They appeal once again to the people of India and to their leaders to do all in their power by example, precept, education, agitation and prayer to check the growing vice of intemperance, advocate the principles of Total Abstinence, and free the country from what has proved itself to be the most dangerous and destructive foe of the human race.

Mr. Fritchley said:—

In moving the above Resolution I feel sure that I voice the feelings of all present in expressing our sincere gratitude to Mr. Selvaraju and the other officers of the All-India Temperance Conference Committee for the valuable services to the Temperance Cause which they have rendered during the past year.

We had the pleasure of having Mr. Selvaraju with us in Bombay about two months ago, and I believe that his services on that occasion were productive of good. Others also have been engaged in earnestly advocating the advance of the Temperance Movement, and they too deserve our sincere thanks.

We have the responsibility of living in most momentous times, when both national and social life seem to be tested to the extreme, the world over. The outcome under the providence of God, is sure to be for the eventual good of the nations, and one sign in that direction, is the earnest way in which certain Governments are viewing the importance of advocating and insisting upon sobriety among their peoples.

This Conference is, of course, mainly concerned with the welfare of our own beloved country—India. Nowhere in the world perhaps, are there such signs of earnest thoughtful planning for the progress and advancement of the best interests of a nation, as there are to-day in the city of Bombay, for the welfare and good of the 300 million people who constitute the Indian Empire.

I would here take the opportunity of inviting the attention of the leaders of our various National, Social and Commercial Congresses, to the great importance of seeing that our progress is built upon solid foundations, namely, the foundations of clean and unimpeachable characters, and of righteous and unselfish principles.

EXAMPLES FROM HISTORY.

History has on record examples of nations which appeared to progress favourably along the lines on which the leaders of Indian thought and action are now planning for the progress of India, but we also have on record cases where many of such nations have—in consequence of their character foundation having been neglected—come to serious grief and dissolution in the very heyday of their achievements. All progress tends to prosperity, and the day of prosperity is severely taxed by the general leaning towards luxurious and extravagant living. When there has been a lack of character building, and the progress has been pureiy material, and directed by mercenary or kindred motives, it has been proved that prosperity really spells degradation. We need to be most careful therefore, that in planning for our material, and even social or national advancement, we give due thought and attention to consolidating those deeper and more valuable forces of character, which alone can strengthen us against the winds of temptation.

In no direction, perhaps, has character been more undermined, and national strength been more weakened, than through the devastating habit of liquor drinking, which somehow invariably gets incorporated into the habits of luxury and easy living. Should we not as true Indians (and here I speak as one who had the honour of having been born in this country), do our utmost to avoid such Western habits or tendencies as have been found to blast the prospects of even strong and able men. I appeal to the leaders of every movement organized for the welfare of India, and also to the leaders of our various Indian communities, and to our noble Indian Princes who have shown such loyalty and devotion to the British Crown in this time of strain and stress, to join hands together in powerfully opposing all aggressiveness on the part of that giant nation destroyer "Alcohol." I would here quote the words of Lord Bacon who said: "All the crimes on earth do not destroy so many of the human race, or alienate so much property as drink." Others too, whose words deserve our best consideration, have expressed themselves in similar terms. Is it not therefore both our privilege and our duty, in these days of social and national reform and advancement, to co-operate all we possibly can, in advancing the interests of the total abstinence cause, in every legitimate and proper way?

THE EVILS OF DRINK.

Allow me here to give you an apt illustration of how we should view the liquor buusiness:—

"It is said that there was once a party of people standing on the bank of a river, who observed, floating down the river, innumerable human forms of men, women and children, sinking under its waters. The manhood and womanhood of the onlookers were stirred to their core, and everyone able to swim, plunged into the water at once to afford all the rescue they possibly could. To their astonishment, however, they discovered that for every ten people they drew out, twenty new ones came floating down towards them in a similar plight. Suspecting foul play they got ashore, and on going up the stream, discovered certain monsters standing by the side of it, and ruthelessly throwing everyone, both young and old, whom they could lay hands on, over a precipice, into the river. It need scarcely be said that the rescuers made short work of these monsters, and thereafter, they had no need of risking their own lives in trying to save a few people, but by the one deadly blow, rid the entire neighbourhood of a perpetual life-destroying agency." These monsters are the liquor sellers and the liquor saloons. It would be the wisest policy therefore, for all sections of the Indian community to stoutly and incessantly raise their protest against the allowance of a trade or manufacture which has proved itself to be so deadly in all its operations and in everyone of its results.

The renowned Dr. Parker said:—"The deadliest enemy with which the social constitution has to contend is the drink shop. Not one solitary advantage has ever been traced to strong drink as a beverage."

The famous Dr. Adam Clark also said:—"Strong drink is not only the devil's way to man, but man's way to the devil."

I have pleasure therefore, in asking you to pass the Resolution which appeals once again to the people of India and to their leaders to do all in their power by example, precept, education, agitation and prayer to check the growing vice of intemperance, advocate the principles of total Abstinence, and free the country from what has proved itself to be the most dangerous and destructive foe of the Human Race.

The resolution was passed.

LOCAL OPTION.

The third and fourth Resolutions which were also passed unanimously ran as follows:—

That the Delegates to the Twelfth All-India Temperance Conference appeal to the Government of India and all Provincial Government to show a more practical sympathy with true Temperance Reform (1) by granting to local public sentiment greater weight and deference; (2) by introducing systematic scientific temperance teaching in all Schools; (3) by extending the powers and functions of the existing Advisory Committees, and by establishing such Committees in districts and areas where they have not been formed; (4) by the creation of Licensing Boards in the larger cities; (5) by the abolition of the auction system with proper safe-guards so that vested interests may not be created; (6) by the withdrawal to a larger extent of the licensing function from Revenue Authorities; (7) by insisting on a stricter adherence on the part of their officials to the Resolutions of the Government, aiming at the reduction of liquor consumption; and (8) in view of the declared policy of the Government to reduce the consumption of liquor, by adopting measures to reduce both the output of Indian distilleries and the importation of foreign liquors, by say 50 per cent per annum.

WAR AND TEMPERANCE

That the Delegates to the Twelfth All India Temperance Conference view with sincere gratitude and unmingled satisfaction the full recognition given to Temperance Principles during the present war in some of the allied countries and trust that the striking and complete vindication of the Temperance Movement, which has been provided by the beneficial results of that recognition, will have a salutary and wholesome influence towards mitigating the drink evil in this country.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Dec. 30.).

Mr. Edward William Perry, I.C.S., Belgaum, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class.

Mr. Harold Mitchell Willis, I.C.S., Ahmednagar, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmedabad, to act as Cantonment Magistrate of Ahmedabad in addition to his own duties, vice Major L. H. R. Ames, 75 Carnatic Infantry.

Mr. A. H. Dracup, Probationary Deputy Collector in the district of Satara, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. Sadashiv Balwant Kale, Mamlatdar of taluka Walwa in the district of Satara, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. Mankeshwar Gopal Mhaskar, Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Thana, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

With effect from 30th September, 1915, Mr. H. J. Keess to be substantive pro tem. Third Grade Assistant Collector of Excise in the vacancy of Mr. L. H. Barford on Military duty.

Mr. A. F. Gonsalves, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests and Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. P. C. Wron, Principal, Elphinstone High School, Bombay, has been granted three months' extension on medical certificate of the leave previously granted to him.

Mr. Krishnaji Ganesh Joshi to act as Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction.

Mr. Krishnalal Surajram Vakil to act as Head Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction.

Mr. Govind Bahirao Brahme, Acting Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, has been granted privilege leave for three months from the 23rd January, 1916, with permission to prefix Christmas Holidays to it.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Second-Lieutenant Gerald Ewald Overbeck De Smidt has been transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 15th July 1915.

Assistant Surgeon R. K. Dadachanji, L.M. & S., acted as Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad, with attached duties, in addition to his own duties, from the 21st June to the 18th July 1915, both days inclusive.

Military Assistant Surgeon W. E. Kirkpatrick to hold visiting charge of the Civil Surgeoncy at Mahabaleshwar, in addition to his own duties.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Jennings, I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Belgaum, in addition to his Military duties vice Captain L. B. C Marksman, M.B., R.A.M.C.

Major H. E. Stanger-Leathes, I.M.S., to act as Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, in addition to his Military duties, vice Captain A. G. Tresidder, I.M.S.

Rev. J. C. Young, M.B., to act as Health Officer of the Port of Aden, in addition to his duties as Acting Medical Officer, European General Hospital, Aden.

Assistant Surgeon Ramchandra Shivaji Poredi, L.M. & S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Broach, vice Assistant Surgeon Darabshah Edalji Kothavala, L.M. & S.

Assistant Surgeon Dara Jamasp Asana, L.M. & S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Alibag, vice Assistant Surgeon Ramchandra Shivaji Poredi, L.M. & S.

Mr. A. W. Hanckel, Executive Engineer, is granted, leave in India for one month with effect from the 3rd January 1916, with permission to prefix the Christmas Holidays thereto.

Mr. F. L. Gordon, Assistant Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, Lonand District, during Mr. Hanckel's absence on leave.

The services of Dr. W. Nunan, M.D.D.Ch., are transferred from the Dadar Court to the Fort Court of Honorary Presidency Magistates from the 1st January 1916 and until further notice.

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Reuter's special correspondent with the British Headquarters in Macedonia sends the following account of his voyage from an Italian port to the Piraeus:

The presence of German submarines in the Mediterranean caused a temporary suspension of all sailings of Italian vessels from Italian ports. For a matter of ten days not an Iatlian ship ventured out to sea, but after this interval the Government authorised certain sailings. Our vessel, the Bulgaria, of the Servizi Marittimi, was the first to leave port on Friday in Mail week. The run to Messina was accomplished without incident, and no special precautions were taken, as German submarines have not yet apparently made themselves felt on that side of the Straits of Messina.

It was beyond Messina that we entered the danger zone, and until the last moment we were in doubt as to whether our sailing-orders would not be countermanded. However, from the elaborate preparations with which officers and crew now busied themselves, it was apparent we were going to risk the journey. Our six boats were inspected, stored with water, provisions, and compasses, and swung out ready to be lowered at a moment's notice. All our side lights were covered up, and as soon as we started every porthole was closed and obscured. Lifebelts were distributed all round. There were only three first-class passengers, eight second, and ten third. Consequently the ship had a forlorn and deserted appearance.

ITALIAN STEAMER LOOTED.

Before leaving we received a visit from the captain of the Bosnia, a sister ship belonging to the same company, which had been sunk some days previously off Crete. As a matter of fact, it was 100 miles off Crete, and the crew had had to row over fifty hours before reaching shore. The captain of the Bosnia's tale did not make us feel any more cheerful. He said the submarine fired about thirty shots to make his crew and passengers hurry into their boats. Then an officer came alongside and made the captain stay on board while some men from the submarine looted everything they could lay their hands upon. They broke into holds, stores, and cabins, and took away a lot of things belonging to passengers. After placing two bombs in the engine-room they abandoned the Bosnia, and allowed the captain to get off. The latter appealed to the submarine officer to give their boats a tow in view of the distance from shore, but received an uncompromising refusal.

With all these details fresh in mind, we did not look forward with any degree of pleasure to the possibility of an encounter with a U boat. Fortunately, however—from the captain's standpoint, rather than from ours—the weather was very stormy, with a strong head-wind, rough seas being, the captain alleged, our best protection against submarines. The course taken by the captain also appears to have been happily chosen, because not only did we not catch even a glimpse of a submarine, but we did not see the smoke of any other passing vessels.

FAKED MESSAGE.

Strangely enough, the fact that the Bulgaria is unprovided with wireless apparatus saved us from one very real risk. The liner America, which arrived in Naples about five days previously from Ney York, picked up a wireless message soon after leaving Gibraltar, instructing her to proceed along a certain course, when she would be joined by an escort. The message purported to have come from Algiers, but the wireless operator had his suspicions, because it seemed to originate from a spot closer than Algiers. Shortly afterwards he managed to get in touch with the latter place, found the alleged instructions were really a trap, and the America immediately steered a different course, eventually reaching Naples safely. This slim trick on the part of the German submarine's commander, for there can be no doubt that the message emanated from one of them, which so nearly spelt the fate of the America may have been more successful in other cases of which we do not know the details.

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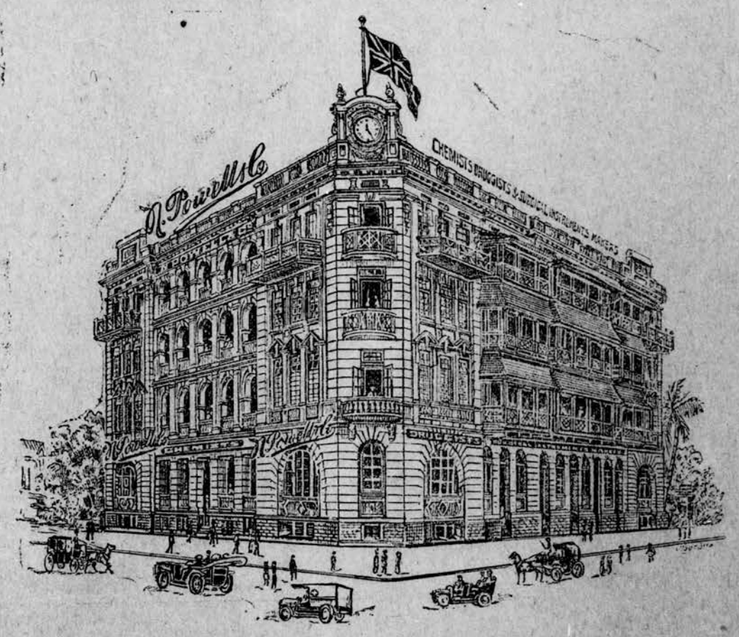

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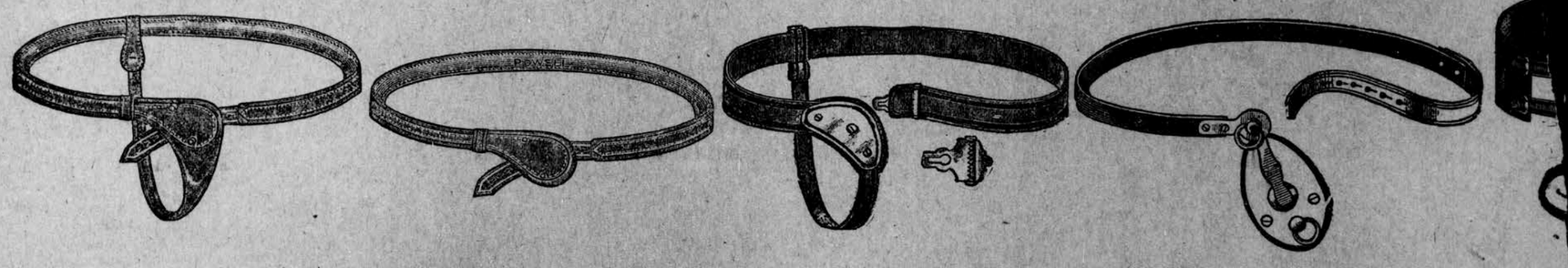

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The Bombay Chronicle.

EM LEAGUE SUPPLEMENT.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

DUTIES AND RIGHTS OF INDIAN MOSLEMS.

MR. MAZHAR-UL-HAQUE.

THE HON. MR. ABDUL HUSSEIN ADAMJI PEERBHOY.

loyalty to the British Throne as one of their priceless traditions and whose inherent brotherhood enjoined by their religion is, perhaps, the strongest and the staunchest of any in the world—in spite of occasional and temporary divisions and differences. The gathering which met in the hall—as far as the Moslems were concerned—represented all the most enlightened sections of the community from all parts of the country and especially Bombay. And the spirit which animated them all, could not be better expressed than by the inscription in gold letters just above the platform "With help from God, Victory is near." To this the most eloquent commentary was given by the concluding words of the President: "Have faith in your own-selves and trust in God. With an undaunted heart and unflinching determination march forward towards that irresistible destiny which has been reserved for you in your sacred book."

The manner in which the proceedings of the meeting began by the recitation of a Koranic verse and not any national hymn or song showed how deep are the roots of religion in the Moslem mind and how every Moslem public action is coloured by religion.

A feature of the meeting was the manifestation of the character of the influence which Mr. Mahomed Ali has over the Moslems who as the proceeding of the League unmistakably showed, are deeply pained by his internment. The enthusiasm which greeted the reading of his telegram, was such of which any one who has tried to serve his country might well be proud. Mr. Mahomed Ali in his telegram said that this was an historic session. This was emphasized by Mr. Abdul Husein Adamji Peerbhoy, Chairman of the Reception Committee, who said that "the task which lies before us is rendered heavier and more anxious by the peculiar circumstance in which we meet to-day." After emphasising the loyalty of Moslems in the war he proceeded to refer the attempt that was made to prevent the holding of the Moslem League in Bombay:—"If the action of the Council of the League had been influenced by the baseless fears which found expression in some quarters it would have compromised the position of our community and the most important political organization of the Indian Mussulmans would have been reduced to impotence. I am thankful to think that saner counsels prevailed and the Council of the League was guided in its decision by wisdom and common sense."

"Could it be wise," he added, "could it be reasonable, could it be patriotic for us to have remained passive spectators while all the rest of the Indian people are stirring to new life and the programme of India's immediate future is fast undergoing the process of formulation?"

The Presidential Address of Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque could not be better described than as the boldest as well most frank utterance made by any public man on behalf of his community. Sincerity of conviction was, besides a bold frankness, its outstanding feature though it was not couched in as polished a style as distinguishes the address of many an Indian leader. But whatever the garb in which the thoughts which stirred him as the elected spokesman of his community, they were inspired by a spirit that was most admirable. As he himself finely said in concluding his speech: "I have said what I had to say without any reservation and without any *arriere pensee* and I may add, without any fear."

Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque began by making it clear that he saw "no harm in reiterating our old demands and trying to put our own house in order." He then paid tributs to the departed leaders—without making any distinction between Moslems and Hindus. He then passed on to consider why it was imperative that the Moslem League should meet in Bombay. The view of those who objected to this course, was, he said, based upon nervousness, which entirely misappreciated the present situation. "When I see," he said, "that the sister communities are holding their Congresses and Conferences in this great city, I ask myself: Are the Moslems alone to shut their mouths, sit with folded hands and keep themselves aloof from all activities? I fail to see any sound and valid reason for their silence at this time. If the prophets are to be believed, the war is going to end next spring, a new India is to arise under new conditions, and her problems are to be solved by the adoption of a new angle of vision." Are we alone to take no share in this reconstruction of our country? Are we alone to be left behind in this race for a nobler, larger and higher life? Are we alone to remain torpid and lifeless? I refuse to contemplate such an abject and degraded life for the followers of Islam in India. This is shutting one's eyes deliberately to the signs of the times. This is prefering suicide to an existence of activity full of promise, an inglorious death to a glorious life."

He also effectively dealt with another objection often put forth by those who think it dangerous that the Hindus and Mahomedans should come together and unite for the progress of India and, therefore, they want to keep them as far apart as possible.

After emphasizing that it was essential that the League should continue to maintain an independent individual existence, he made it clear that what was most objectionable was that there should be any unyielding antagonism between the principal communities of their country such as to retard its common progress.

He then took a historical retrospect of the position of Moslems in India—which he said, may succinctly be expressed in "two words which fully and clearly describe the elements and conditions of our existence, we are Indian Moslems." Considered from this two-fold point of view of nationality and religion there were certain duties which the Moslems had to perform.

Their first duty was to God. Their next to sovereign. On the latter point, after dwelling on the unquestioned loyalty of his community he said: "Of course this does not mean abstinence on our part from all criticisms of Government measures where we feel convinced that they militate against the best interests of the country or the Empire; but all such criticisms must be honest, sincere and dignified and never couched in intemperate language or offered in a carping spirit or tinged with malice."

Then came the duties to the sister communities. On this point Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque was emphatic: "In the affairs of my country I stand for good will and close co-operation between all communities, with a single eye to the progress of the mother-land. If we look sufficiently deeply into the different questions affecting India we should find hardly any which does not affect all equally. Are we less heavily taxed than are our Hindu or Parsi brethren? Do the repressive measures passed during recent times weigh less heavily upon the Musalmans than upon the Sikhs or the Mahrattas? Are the newspapers of Moslems more free than those of the Hindus? Does the administration of justice produce different effect upon the different communities of India? Are the rigours and invidious distinctions of the Arms Act reserved only for the martial races, and are the non-martial free from them? No. The truth is that in essential matters such as legislation, taxation, administration of justice, education, we are all in the same boat, and we must sink or swim together."

Lastly came the duty to the community itself. In this matter he gave the first place to self-reliance; then to organisation. And while rightly describing the League as a progressive body and one ready to adapt itself to the necessities of the times, he pointed out that unfortunately "that sense of discipline which would place the considered opinion of the majority over that of the minority, is somewhat lacking."

Having dealt with duties, Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque proceeded to consider the corresponding rights which entail certain duties upon others. "We expect" he said, "from our non-Moslem fellow-countrymen the same consideration and co-operation which we are offering to them." As regards the Government, after acknowledging in no uncertain terms the inestimable boons which British rule has conferred on India, Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque declared:—"But Much more yet remains to be accomplished, and from an Indian point of view, the things that have been left unaccomplished are the things that really matter in the life of a nation. England has borne the burden of India, but has not prepared her to bear her own burdens. She has not made her strong, self-reliant and self-supporting. She has not made her a nation respected by the other nations of the world. She has not developed the resources of the country, as it was her duty to develop them. She has not helped the Indian people to live a life of the greatest possible fulness. She has failed to bring out the capacities of the people of Hindustan to their fullest extent. England's connection with India has lasted for about a century and a half and most parts of the country have been under her direct rule during this period. But the progress India has made with all her vast resources, material, moral and economic, is comparatively very small. Compare her with other countries. Compare her with Japan. Within 40 years Japan, from being one of the weakest and most backward countries of the world, has advanced to the position of one of the foremost and the most highly developed nations and is counted among the great Powers. But in the case of India, the government of the country has been conducted on lines which were not conducive to any better results. The children of the soil have no real share in the Government of their own country."

After showing that the people of India cannot substantially influence or control the policy on which they are ruled, he dealt at length with their specific grievances and suggested remedies—especially with reference to the Press Act and the Defence of the Realm Act which pressed heavily especially on the Moslem Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque did not disguise his view that the remedy that was needed, was Self-Government. The form any scheme of Self-Government should take he very properly said, could best be devised by a round table of Conference of the representatives of the League and the Congress. And he added, "our demands are neither immediate nor peremptory. We can wait and must wait till the end of the war, when the whole Empire will be reconstructed upon new lines; but there is no harm in postulating our demands now and informing the British people of the unity and the intensity with which the reforms are insisted upon. When the affairs of the Empire are taken into consideration, our views should be before the English nation."

Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque concluded by expressing the cherished desire of his community that when peace came, the Moslem countries should be dealt with in such a way that their dignity will not be compromised in the future.

The President was, on arrival, received by the Hon. Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the League, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. Wazir Hassan and others. He was received with loud cheering and conducted to the platform.

Sir S. P. Sinha, President of the Indian National Congress who was accompanied by the Hon. Surendranath Banerjea, the Hon. Bhupendra Nath Basu, Mrs. Annie Besant and the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, arrived shortly after the proceedings had commenced. Sir S. P. Sinha was accorded a most enthusiastic reception the whole assembly rising to its feet and cheering him wildly for some minutes. A little later, the Hon. Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress, arrived, accompained by his son and Mr. Hormusji A. Wadia, and was also accorded an enthusiastic reception.

A contingent of Congress volunteers under Mr. R. G. Munsiff, was present to assist the League volunteers.

Among the Moslem delegates and visitors present were: The ex-Governor of Bombay, the Hon. the Raja of Mahmudabad, the Hon. Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Justice Abdul Rahim; Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. Wazir Hassan; Mr. Azhar Ali; Sir Mahomed Yusuf; Mr. M. K. Azad; Mr. Amiruddin Tyabji; the Hon. Mr. Chagla; the Hon. Nawab Syed Mahmud Bahadur; Mr. Hydari; Mr. Faiz B. Tyebji; Mr. Mahomedali Adamji Peerbhoy; Mr. Hadi C. Tyebji; Mr. A. M. Jivanji; Moulana Abul Kalam Azad; the Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed; Mr. Umar Haji Yusuf Sobhani; Mr. Currimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy; Mr. Alibhoy Adamji Peerbhoy; Mr. M. A. Haveliwala; Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin; Mr. Miya Mahomed Miya Chhotani; Sardar Saheb Suleman Cassim Mitha.

Among other visitors were: Sir S. P. Sinha, President of the 30th Sessions of the National Congress; the Hon. Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress; the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy; the Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna; the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea; the Hon. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu; the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad; Sir P. D. Pattani; Mr. Hormusji A. Wadia; Kunvar Maharaj Singh; Mr. R. J. Tata; Lady Tata; Mrs. Annie Besant; the Hon. Rao Bahadur Dwarka Nath; Mr. B. G. Horniman; Lala Harkishen Lal; Mr. Jehangir B. Petit; Mrs. Sarojini Naidu; Mr. S. Sinha; the Hon. Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar; Mr. M. K. Gandhi; Mr. B. J. Desai; the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas; Mr Kai Kushrou Ardaschir; the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh; Sir Dinshaw M. Petit; the Hon. Mr. Harchandral Vishindas; the Hon. Rao Bahadur Pandit; Mr. Patro.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

After prayers had been said, the Hon. Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates, said:

Members of the All-India Moslem League, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is with the greatest pleasure that I rise on behalf of the Mussulmans of Bombay to welcome so many distinguished representatives of our community assembled here to-day who have come from every part of India to attend the annual sessions of the League. Many of you, gentlemen, have travelled long distances and borne considerable personal sacrifices in response to your keen sense of public duty; and your presence in this great communal gathering is to my mind the best guarantee we could have that the interests of our community and Empire are at heart. I thank you most deeply and sincerely, in the name of those who I am privileged to represent, for the help you have done us and for the right counsel and judgment that you have brought to the service of the great ends we all have in view.

Gentlemen, the task that lies before us is rendered heavier and more anxious by the peculiar circumstance in which we meet to-day. The gigantic conflict in which more than half the world is engaged and in a more or less degree, the fortunes of almost every section of mankind and the fate of India is in a very direct and proximate sense involved in the tremendous issues that are being fought out among the great nations of Europe. As a loyal part of the British Empire India must rise or falls with Great Britain and her bold and frank recognition of the services that has evoked in the supreme hour the profound attachment and devotion of the Indian people to the British Crown has moved them as one man to bear their sacrifices in defence of the honour and stability of the Empire. The remarkable unity of purpose to which all classes in this country have given expression by their deeds, can have but one meaning. It recognizes to the full the benefits hitherto derived through her connection with Great Britain and that it desires the continuance of that connection with the promise of a new resurrection and the ultimate realization of our supreme ideal, rise to her full stature as a self-reliant member of the British Empire.

In this unity of purpose the people of India have freely and gladly given ever since the outbreak of war, whatever they owe to England in her hour of need they have cheerfully

(Continued on

...rom page 1.)

They will not hesitate to do their ... the King and country as long as ...rrible struggle lasts. In circumstan... of extreme delicacy and in moments ...he sorest trials they have held firm to ...e faith that binds them to England.

Gentlemen, I refer to this mainly because of a few apprehensive souls amongst us who considered the holding of the session of the League as undesirable on account of the war. If the action of the Council of the League had been influenced by the baseless fears which found expression in some quarters it would have compromised the position of our community and the most important political organization of the Indian Mussulmans would have been reduced to impotence. I am thankful to think that saner counsels prevailed and the Council ...the League was guided in its decision by ...m and common sense. (Hear, hear ...pplause).

...lemen, I need hardly refer to the ...inate differences of opinion which ...sted themselves in Bombay about ...eting of the League in the city ... differences are now happily ove... ...plause)—and nothing remains of them ...st, that should mar the success of ...session.

... is the first time that the All-India ...n League meets in Bombay. I re... it as an event of happy augury for ...ture of Bombay Mussulmans that ...hould have the benefit of the counsel, ...thy and advice of so many of their ...gionists of light and leading from ...parts of the country in matters ...g to their welfare and in all ...ns of the public weal. My only ... that the meeting of the League ...ill leave some tangible and abiding ...behind, which would lead to a better ...nization of our efforts for the ameliora... ...of the affairs of our community and ...ntry.

THE NEW SPIRIT.

...ntlemen, as I have already said, we ... under the shadow of a devastating ...terrible struggle in which our King-...peror is engaged. This necessarily ...poses circumspection on us, but we are ... surely debarred from the considera... ...of the vital problems of our destiny ...n India on that account. The war will not last for ever: it may, for aught we know, end before many months are over. It has already raised pressing problems for the internal organization of the British Empire which cannot wait long for solution. It has thrown the whole relationship between India and England into a new perspective. A new understanding has dawned on the English mind in regard to Indian affairs and a new spirit of sympathy for the Indian people has been kindled in the heart of the British Nation. The old horizons are shifting and we stand at the threshold of a new era that will at last witness the fruition of India's hopes.

Could it be wise, could it be reasonable, could it be patriotic for us to have remained passive spectators while all the rest of the Indian people are stirring to new life and the programme of India's immediate future is fast undergoing the process of formulation? If we are to leave the life of a self-respecting and self-reliant community, we must resolutely shoulder our part of the burden and actively and whole-heartedly assist in the task of reconstruction. No individual or community has ever deserved anything that it has not striven to achieve. Only fools and imbeciles trust to luck or happy accident in politics. (Hear hear). To me, as indeed to every self-respecting Mussulman, it would be a humiliating spectacle if our community shirked its duty to participate in the stress and toil and the heat and burden of the day and quietly walked up at the last moment to demand a share in the fruits of achievement with a large beggar's bowl in its hand. (Hear, hear) No such easy method would do now. We have to rely on ourselves, on our own efforts and with our own energy will we have to rough-hew the path of our destiny.

Gentlemen, I rejoice to think that the spirit of self-reliance is growing fast in our community and it is one of the happy results of this spirit that we see the rapid disappearance of distrust which has hitherto kept the Indian communities apart and the growth of a new desire for mutual understanding and co-operation. (Applause.) The ...e of India is bound up with the co...nity of aim and purpose of her ...eople. (Applause.)

...lemen, I would not anticipate in every ... the work that you have met to do. ... briefly indicated the spirit that I ...e will inspire your efforts and trust ... that your labours may be crowned ...uccess. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I ...ou once again for the trouble you ...en to be here to-day. You will ...cept the poor hospitality that we ... able to offer you in Bombay. Our ...ngs are many but you will kindly ...ill for the deed.

...sion I beg the distinguished Pre... ...is Council to take the chair.

...ar-ul-Haque then occupied the ...cheers.

...AHOMED ALI'S MESSAGE.

...ent said he would ask Mr. Wazir ...ead the telegram he had re... Mr. Mahomed Ali. (Loud and ...ering.)

...assan read the telegram ... follows:—"Realising historic ...s Session but not being in a ...e by your side and with you ... God to assist you with His wis... ...ing our deliberations and to ... all with the strength ... faith. I trust coming gen... ... have cause to bless you and ... workers, and on God's great ...y we shall not be ashamed to ... our Prophet. In God's name. ...God be with you." (Loud ap...

...ENT'S SPEECH.

...ue then delivered his ...hich was as follows:—

...my ... and ... for ... done ...e by electing me the President of the All-India Muslim League this year. It is a proud privilege to preside over and guide the deliberations of this distinguished gathering, where representatives of seventy millions of His Britannic Majesty's Indian Muslim subjects are assembled in conference for the betterment of their condition, and for counsel and consultation together on the affairs of their country. Happy is the man who has secured this privilege and is placed by the suffrage of his people in such a proud position. I feel the honour the more deeply, as it has come to me unsolicited. I am not presumptuous enough to take it merely as a personal compliment, but I take it as a tribute to the high ideals and new aspirations which are pulsating through the Islamic society of India.

Times are most unpropitious for expressing views and convictions which, in normal times of peace, there would have been no harm in frankly and unreservedly putting before our community and our Government. The present terrible conflict of nations enjoins upon us the paramount duty of saying or doing nothing which would embarrass or weaken the hands of our Government by producing undesirable excitement in the people, or lead to any impression upon foreign nations that we are in any way inimical or even indifferent to the best interests of the Empire But I see no harm in reiterating our old demands and trying to put our own house in order. I am addressing you under a deep and heavy sense of responsibility, and with your help and co-operation, in the performance of my difficult and delicate task, which I am sure will not be denied to me at this supreme moment, I hope to bring the deliberations of this meeting to a successful conclusion. Nor am I unmindful of my own unfitness for the great task you have entrusted to me. I am no orator and am not accustomed to speak in a style full of sonorous phrases and rounded periods, and I can only speak to you as a man of ordinary intelligence, who has given some thought to the questions of the day. It was when the invitation of our Secretary, my dear and esteemed friend Mr. Wazir Hassan, reached me that the difficulty of my position and the delicacy of my task flashed into my mind; but I could refuse such a request only at the risk of being charged with deserting my people at a critical juncture; so I decided to come here at your urgent call, and you must take me with all my limitations as you find me.

TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD.

My next duty is to refer to some of the grievous losses that India has suffered during the past year. I am not going to make any distinction between Muslims and Hindus—Indians and Europeans. All those who have worked for the improvement of India are entitled to our grateful and affectionate remembrance.

To begin with our own community, the loss sustained by us in the death of that philosopher-poet and historian, Shams-ul-Ulema Maulana Altaf Hosain Hali, is irreparable. His great poetical work, the "Musaddas," electrified Muslim India. It opened our eyes, roused our sleeping energies and infused into the minds of our countrymen a life the effect of which we see before our eyes to-day. Indeed, the mission of the great Sir Syed himself would have remained half-unfinished, had it not been for the revivifying and rejuvenating character of the works of Hali. Sir Syed himself used to say that if God asked him on the Judgment-day, what work he had done in this world, he would produce a copy of "Musaddas" and reply that he had induced Hali to write that immortal work. So high was the value placed upon Hali by perhaps the greatest judge of Muslim worth and character in modern times.

Then we have lost in Shams-ul-Ulema Maulana Shibli Nomani a research-scholar of subtle intellect and unrivalled erudition, an ardent patriot and a nationalist to the very back-bone, ever untiring in rousing the Muslim community from its deep slumber of ages.

In Major Syed Hasan Bilgrami, we have lost one of the dearest and most loveable personalities that could be imagined. He was a sincere and bold advocate of our cause, and the last few years of his life he devoted to the practical solution of many knotty problems of Islamic education and made Aligarh his home and centre of many-sided activities.

The Hon. Khwajah Ghulamus-Saklain was the finished product of our Aligarh College, that great seat of Muslim learning in India, and we have lost him in the very flush of youth and the hey-day of his life. It is sad to contemplate that a career so full of promise should be cut short so soon. He was a bold social reformer, a tenacious and determined worker, a ripe and laborious scholar, a man who showed his profession in his practice, one who dared to live the life he preached.

Outside the pale of Islam, India mourns the loss of two of her greatest sons,—Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta,—both from this Presidency of Bombay. The time is not yet come to judge of the noble services performed by them in the cause of their mother-land, nor yet is it the time fully to appreciate the magnitude of the loss sustained by the entire country. They were giants of their generation. Their life-long and selfless services to India will remain as principal landmarks in the reformation of India. They stand as a class by themselves. The whole history of India's reawakening is bound up with their lives. It is with awe and reverence that I refer to these towering personalities, and with a last respectful and silent bow I step aside, with full heart and the deepest sorrow.

Let us not forget the love and devotion of an Englishman to the cause of India. Sir Henry Cotton was an Anglo-Indian, belonging to the Civil Service; but he ever fought and worked and suffered for us. Till his dying day his thought was with India. He was not of us; yet he was ours.

Gentlemen, I have referred to these sad deaths in some detail, and my object in doing so has been to remind you of the sacrifices that these sons of India underwent in the cause of their native land, and to beg of you and of the whole country to

...aracter of their work ... inspiration from their great ...at our own may follow the lines they have marked out for us. If we follow their examples, we may be sure our endeavours will blossom into the choicest fruit.

ANNUAL SESSION—ITS IMPERATIVE NEED.

Brethren, before I enter upon what I consider as the constructive part of my address, let me dissipate some apprehensions which have been exercising the minds of some people regarding our Sessions this year. In the first place there has been a minority amongst us opposed to the holding of any assemblage of the League, whilst there have been others who have been against holding it in Bombay. This minority contains leaders whose views and opinions are entitled to respectful hearing from us because of their position, influence, ability and past services. Those holding the opinion that the sessions of the League ought not to have been held at all, did on the grounds: first, that a world-wide war is raging and, secondly, that Turkey, an Islamic country, is ranged against the British Empire; hence any expression of views regarding the war or the general condition of India would inevitably lead to the embarrassment of the Government in its attempts to prosecute the war successfully. To my mind this view is based upon nervousness, which entirely mis-appreciates the present situation. I believe we all fully realise the seriousness of this situation and are united in our firm determination not to add one iota to the present difficulties or anxieties and, also, in our sincere effort to help our Government, both materially and morally, in every possible way. Nor do I believe that the Muslims of India have so far taken leave of their senses, and are so little capable of exercising control and prudence or are so willing and ready to jeopardize the best interests of their country, for the mere satisfaction of hearing their own voices and uttering wild and irresponsible words. Such a belief in any one would be highly unjust to the great community to which we have the honour to belong. Have the Muslims alone, of all the other communities inhabiting this ancient land of Hindustan, the monopoly of wild talk and foolish ideas? When I see that the sister communities are holding their congresses and conferences in this great city, I ask myself: Are the Muslims alone to shut their mouths, sit with folded hands and keep themselves aloof from all activities? I fail to see any sound and valid reason for their silence at this time. If the prophets are to be believed, the war is going to end next spring, a new India is to arise under new conditions, and her problems are to be solved by the adoption of a "new angle of vision." Are we alone to take no share in this reconstruction of our country? Are we alone to be left behind in this race for a nobler, larger and higher life? Are we alone to remain torpid and lifeless? I refuse to contemplate such an abject and degraded life for the followers of Islam in India. This is shutting one's eyes deliberately to the signs of the times. This is preferring suicide to an existence of activity full of promise, an inglorious death to a glorious life. Further, our silence in these times would have been liable to ugly and mischievous interpretation. It would have been said that, of all the communities inhabiting India, it was the Muslims alone who did not raise their voice on behalf of the Empire and refused to stand by its side in the hour of its need and anxiety. Our past would have been entirely forgotten, and our present silence would have been flung into our face. I am glad to believe that in deciding to hold the Sessions of the League by an overwhelming majority you have acted with prudence and foresight. Remember, this world is a world of struggle, and struggle for existence is an immutable law of nature. Those who avoid it are doomed to destruction and final extinction. There is no such thing as standing still in this world. Either we must move forward or must go backward. Upon our right choice depends our very existence. What we must do is to go on in the right direction, otherwise we are never likely to reach the goal. If, because of our ignorance of the right path, or want of proper guidance or for any other cause, we are tempted to take the wrong direction, we shall be forced with two alternatives: either we shall have to retrace our steps if we can, traverse the same ground over again and lose much valuable time, or we shall be doomed to destruction. These are truisms, but truisms well worth remembering, especially at this juncture. Obstacles we shall find in plenty on our way; perhaps they will at first appear to be insurmountable; but wisdom, tenacity of purpose, strength of will and self-sacrifice will surmount them all.

EXPLODED VIEWS.

The other class of critics who do not approve of our holding the meeting in Bombay is, I understand, neither so influential nor so numerous as the first class. They belong to, and are the remnants of, the old school who had made a bogey of the Congress. They think it dangerous that the Hindus and Mahomedans should come together and unite for the progress of India and, therefore, they want to keep them as far apart as possible. These views have long since been exploded, and I do not think it worth while to refute them at this late hour of the day. Now every thinking man fully realizes and is thoroughly convinced that, unless the whole country unites and strenuously works for the advancement of the mother-land, no isolated effort can gather that momentum which is requisite for our regeneration. However, I was glad to learn that the unfortunate controversy that arose over these matters was settled.

COMMUNAL INDIVIDUALITY.

Gentlemen, there is another misapprehension which is making some people unnecessarily anxious and which I think should be removed. It is said that our object in holding the League contemporaneously with the Congress in the same city is to deal a blow at the independence of the League and to merge its individuality in that of the Congress. Nothing could be further from the truth. Communities like individuals love and cherish their individuality. Every race and creed has its own particular features and characteristics developed in its own especial way, which, in my opinion, are the chief source of its strength. It is when all combine and bring their individual characteristics into the common stock, that they contribute their quota towards the formation of a strong and united nation. The Bengalees have their own grand characteristics, so have the Sikhs, Marhattas and Parsis. Hindus of Madras have some lively traits of character. So have we, the Muslims of India. In my opinion we are distinguished from others by a peculiar virility of character, derived from our brilliant historical traditions, and a solidarity which binds the highest to the lowest with a common and indissoluble tie, easily attributable to the principles of our religion. Differentiation is at the bottom of evolutionary progress. When unity is evolved out of diversity, then there is real and abiding national progress. Muslims as well as Hindus have to solve their own particular problems. The Haj question is peculiar to the Muslims and affects them most nearly, whilst the problem of caste does not press us so closely as it does our Hindu brethren. Well, it may be objected that these are religious and social questions and have nothing to do with politics and the propaganda of the League. True, but these are, after all, questions which have to be solved separately by the different communities in their own ways and according to their own feelings and requirements. As a matter of fact, and speaking personally, I go further and think that even in such questions there are factors involved such as the economic and sociological, which interact, however remotely, upon all communities and thus affect the Indian people as whole. Under such conditions who would assert that there is no necessity for the separate maintenance of such an institution as the All-India Muslim League, able to present an authoritative exposition of Muslim views on all questions affecting our community? What is most objectionable is that there should be an unyielding antagonism between the principal communities of this country such as to retard its common progress, and that, instead of an honest attempt to understand each other's views, there should be an unreasoning hostility which has produced nothing but irreparable injury to our cause. It is quite time for different communities fully to realize that they are like so many limbs to the body-politic, and any attempt by one to aggrandise itself at the expense of the other must result in injury to the whole body. But these reflections in the present happy state of feelings have become out of date and need not be referred to in any details. All communities are now united in sinking their so-called differences for the common good, and that this state of feeling may continue long and develop to its uttermost limits, must be the prayer of every lover of India.

ISLAM IN INDIA.

Gentlemen, before I proceed further I should like the Muslims of India to realize their true position in the country. It is then and then alone that they can understand their rights, duties and responsibilities. Races, classes and creeds without number inhabit this ancient land. In this wonderful medley of peoples where do we come in? Have we any real place or not? Some people are influenced by ideas engendered by the teachings of history, often I fear, not very authentic or reliable history. The fact is that most historians, when dealing with nationalities and peoples other than their own, are obsessed either by political bias or religious prejudices. One hardly ever comes across any modern history which is free from such defects. If we desire to know the truth we must go back to our own histories and read them in the light of modern methods.

The first advent of the Muslims in India was along these very coasts in the form of a naval expedition sent by the Third Khalif in the year 636 A.C. This was more than four hundred years before William the Conqueror defeated the Saxons at the battle of Hastings. After many vicissitudes, into the details of which it is unnecessary to go, the Muslim Empire was firmly established in India. These invaders made India their home and did not consider it a land of regrets. They lived amongst the people of the country, mixed with them freely and became true citizens of India. As a matter of fact they had no other home but India. From time to time their number was strengthened by fresh blood from Arabia, Persia and other Muslim lands, but their ranks were swollen mainly by additions from the people of the country themselves. It is most interesting to know that out of the present seventy millions of the Muslim population, those who have claimed their descent from remote non-Indian ancestors amount only to eight millions. Whence have the remaining millions come, if not from Indian ranks? The Muslims enriched the hoary civilization of India with their own literature and art, evolved and developed by their creative and versatile genius. From the Himalayas to Cape Comorin the entire country is studded with those gems of art which remind one of the glorious period of Muslim rule. The result was a new civilization which was the outcome of the combined efforts of all the peoples of India and the products of the two greatest civilizations in the history of the world. During Muslim times all offices were equally open to all, without any distinction of class, creed or colour. The only conditions were fitness and efficiency. So we have the spectacle of a Hindu prime minister, a Hindu commander-in-chief, a Hindu finance minister and a Hindu governor of Kabul. Enthnology and folklore of India speak eloquently of manners and customs showing the influence of one people upon the other. The only link which the Muslims kept with the countries outside India was the spiritual link of their religion. This was under the circumstances inevitable. Islam enjoins a brotherhood which in my humble opinion is much wider and more catholic than the modern European nations of nationality. It embraces peoples of different races, colours and countries within its fold, whilst it does not exclude the binding forces of nationality. Arabian History is full of instances when Musalmans and Christians fought side by side to defend their country from the attacks of foreign foes. These are the facts of History written in large letters and those who run may read them. This short historical retrospect may be succinctly expressed in two words which fully and clearly describe the elements and conditions of our existence in India. We are Indian Muslims. These words, "Indian Muslims," convey the ideas of ...nality and of our religion, and ... we keep our duties and resp... arising from these factors before ... we can hardly go wrong.

THE DUTIES OF INDIAN MO...

Now let us find out the duties ... nationality and religion require ... Everyone in this assembly, and f... know everyone outside it, will agre... me that our first and foremost dut... our God, the King of Kings a... Ruler of the destinues of all countr... nations. We Muslims, who believe ... Divine message—the Holy Quran—a... great Prophet of Arabia can reply t... Divine interrogatory in one ... and one way only. The ... is all-embracing in its character ... scope, and has not left out the impo... questions of a Muslim's duties to ... earthly sovereign and his non-Mu... neighbours. Our loyalty and patrio... are sustained by the motive-power of ... faith, and in my estimation a bad Mus... could never be a good subject or a g... citizen.

DUTY TO GOVERNMENT.

Next to God, we owe duties to o... sovereign, our country and our con... munity. Our duty to our sovereign, ... plain and clear. Our loyalty as subject ... of our King-Emperor is unquestioning and unquestioned. We have proved it fully in the past and, if occasion arises, and if we are given the chance, we are prepared to prove it again. In these days of anxiety the entire community has given its support to the utmost limit of its power and is willing to give every help to and co-operate with the State in its gigantic task by every available means. No deed, action or speech of ours has ever hampered or is likely to hamper the Government in its obvious duty of maintaining the prestige and power of the great Empire to which we are privileged to belong. Nor have we ever failed in giving our best support to the Government of India in its legitimate function of carrying on the administration of the country. Of course this does not mean abstinence on our part from all criticisms of Government measures where we feel convinced that they militate against the best interests of the country or the Empire; but all such criticisms must be honest, sincere and dignified, and never couched in intemperate language or offered in a carping spirit or tinged with malice. Ideas are in the air which have no relation with the actualities of Indian conditions and, if persisted in, can bring nothing but misery and disappointment. The fact should be clearly realized that Providence has joined the destiny of India with that of England and there is no fighting against Providence. For better or worse we have to live and work together. If I thought our destiny called for a complete separation and that it would be for the good of my country, I would not hesitate in saying so, though the penal and repressive laws might crush me afterwards. But I have no doubt in my mind and have no scruple in saying that this union is for the good of India and England, and we cannot do without the comradeship and guidance of England for a long time to come. We have derived numerous benefits and certainly more are to come in the fulness of time. But even if Indians wished it, they could not drive England out of India, nor could Englishmen if they so desired it, leave India. If England left India to-morrow, what would be our fate? Any nation with a small Army could take possession of the country, and we should have to begin over again the work of one hundred and fifty years This is on the assumption that the newcomer would treat us exactly in the same manner as England has treated us up to this time. Would his be an advantage? Decidedly and emphatically, no! Self-interest is the foundation upon which the intentions and actions of nations are based; and we are no exceptions to the rule. We must realize the actual facts and make no mistake about them.

DUTY TO THE SISTER COMMUNITIES.

About what we owe to our non-Muslim fellow-subjects I have never concealed my opinion before and I can only repeat here what I have often said. I am one of those who have never taken a narrow and sectarian view of Indian politics. When a question concerning the welfare of India and of justice to Indians arises I am not only an Indian first, but an Indian next and an Indian to the last, an Indian and an Indian alone, favouring no community and no individual, but on the side of those who desire the advancement of India as a whole without prejudice to the rights and interests of any individual, much less of any community, whether my own or another. But whenever any question arose on which there was a clear and unmistakable Divine injunction conveyed to me by my God through my Prophet, I could not even consider, let alone accept as correct, anything conflicting with that injunction, no matter on what mundane authority it was based. With Divine authority as my only guide I will be not only a Muslim first, but a Muslim next, a Muslim to the last and a Muslim and nothing but a Muslim. People may scoff and laugh, but I hold firmly to these convictions. In the affairs of my country I stand for good will and close co-operation between all communities, with a single eye to the progress of the mother-land. If we look sufficiently deeply into the different questions affecting India we should find hardly any which does not affect all equally. Are we less heavily taxed than are our Hindu or Parsi brethren? Do the repressive measures passed during recent times weigh less heavily upon the Musalmans than upon the Sikhs or the Marhattas? Are the newspapers of Muslims more free than those of the Hindus? Does the administration of justice produce different effect upon the different communities of India? Are the rigours and invidious distinctions of the Arms Act reserved only for the martial races, and are the non martial free from them? No. The truth is that in essential matters such as legislation, taxation, administration of justice, education, we are all in the same boat, and we must sink or swim together. No doubt, there are occasions when differences arise which lead to heated discussions, and in the excitement of the moment hard words are said on both sides which are regretted afterwards. Take, for instance, the question of special

(Continued on page 3.)

itions and trust them, and I am sure t they will never be found wanting. history of ancient India proves that al capacity is there; but it lies dormant want of sufficient opportunity.

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

Now I pass to the Diplomatic Service re we are conspicuous by our entire ence from it. What prevents the Gov- ment from utilising the intellect, the ity and the energy of our people in direction, I fail to understand. Why uld not some of the numerous posts of tical Residents and Agents of India be ed to them? Indians, if trained, are, my opinion, and must, from the very that they are Indians, be in a better ion than Englishmen to perform those s which appertain to Indian macy. Their intimate knowledge of the tions of India and of the feelings and ments of the people must place them in tter position than the members of the Service in negotiating those difficult licate matters which fall to the lot of mats. They must be in a better posi- o understand the different shades of and opinions obtaining in the Native and avoid giving any cause for un- ary irritation and suspicion. The of diplomacy would be smoothed; and ficulties which arise from ignorance toms, manners and ways of thought be avoided. Further afield, I see no why picked Indians should not be ted to the courts of countries outside as ambassadors and plenipotentiaries, hy the post of consuls should be re- for Europeans only. It is merely an ugness to allow Indians to share in rden of the Empire, prompted by t and suspicion. And here, too, I raid, the great strength inherent is hich counts nearly one hundred mil- followers amongst his Majesty's has been thrown away and not in the political interest of the As a matter of fact, this strength er even been realized or has received ention which it deserved from the ns and statesmen of Europe. men, believe me that, when I speak ese services, I have not in my mind ies and emoluments which such ry with them. To me this is as compared with the fact of our parti- in the larger life of the Empire. My t is that every possible source of should be organized and every of it should be brought into e service of our mother-land and re.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

, the Civil Service is considered premier public service of the Here, too, we are circumscribed d in by rules and regulations ke it for our people, if not al- possible, at least very difficult to examination which is the only of entry for an Indian is held 7,000 miles away from his se educated youths who cannot t and expenses of such a journey debarred from it, however may be. The fortunate few rd to compete with Englishmen, so in a language absolutely n. Why the examination held both in England and In- youths of both countries an anomaly which passes on. For a number of years been loudly demanding this ustice, but instead we get the Civil Service Act which has d the competitive system. No tion of the Act is temporary precedents has been created, ws to what further develop- d.

ervices of the country, such st. Education, the higher reserved for Europeans and e soil have been told that been shut against them. One ted that at least in these ns would not have failed, otests and entreaties have so far.

OF THE MASSES.

ass on now to the economi- of the country. Let us see have made in this direc- India is an agricultural al life and strength is in ons of humanity who live rincipally by agriculture. been done to raise them -ridden and helpless con- the juggery of figures in statisticians delight, of the country and its es are supposed to prove ced by men anxious to t our eyes are our bes t deceive us. India is a tural resources—recources or to any other country e world. Her land bears ps from cotton and jute rd. Her mines pro- l from gold and iron al and not excluding . She has a climate rest cold to the in- and forests are full seful to man. In ontained, miniature untry what is the habitants? No toil the cultivation of ed and over-worked nual labour can do is he want of scientific uses beyond their h ought to have been . Side by side with dustriously cultivated d dilapidated mud d and rotten straw. are neither windows e only furniture that few earthen vessels Human beings and th no arrangements re the conditions in of our people pass

interests of Manchester and Lancashire. Before the war we were in the tentacles of the Teuton octopus, now we are in those of America and Japan. The Indian Government, with its vast and costly organization, has not been able to help India, but has allowed foreign countries to capture her trade and commerce and dump down their heavily subsidised goods in our markets. This was the psychological moment for helping our industries and commerce, but precious opportunities have been allowed to slip away from our hands.

EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

Gentlemen, these are instances of questions from which we were rigidly excluded and upon which we were not allowed to have our say. Now, I come to some of those questions where we raised our voice in protest, when measures affecting our well-being were carried into effect in the teeth of our severe opposition. Foremost of these was the question of Education. Even here vain attempts are being made to cramp and confine the intellect. It is considered that the ideas of freedom and liberty derived from the literature of England have produced disquieting symptoms in the educated youths of the country, and English education must be officialized. But I fail to see how liberal ideas can be suppressed, unless English trade in books and newspapers is altogether stopped and the entire Indian Press is forbidden to re-print European books and their translations. In fact, they will have to go further and ban all Oriental books of any liberal tendency, and, I am afraid, most of them are saturated with such tendencies. Indeed I do not understand, how we can manage it, unless we transform India, to use Lord Morley's phrase, "into an ignorant, illiterate and gagged India," obliterate its ancient civilization, wipe out the good work done by England and make it of no use either to itself or to others. It is in the nature of education to rouse self-consciousness, and when people begin to compare their own conditions with those obtaining in other countries and discover their own backwardness, they naturally begin to try to better their condition. Education breeds a sense of patriotism and love for country, which are nowadays called by some people by a different and an opprobrious name. Instead of finding out the true causes of evils, a hasty and ill-considered remedy is applied which inevitably fails as it is bound to fail. When Indian leaders saw the horrible state of illiteracy prevailing in India and the evil effects of it on the masses, they proposed the remedy of free and compulsory education. That great man, the late Mr. Gokhale, brought in a Bill, which in details was the most moderate measure, but the Government refused to accept it, and to this day the Anglo-Indian Press misses no opportunity of misrepresenting its provisions. If the Bill had been accepted, India would have become literate not immediately and not at once, but in 40 years, and the people themselves would have borne the expenditure. The measure was so moderate that it was to be introduced in those localities only, where a majority of the people consented to its introduction. One would have thought that the Government would have embraced this opportunity of doing a good turn to the people and gaining their affection and gratitude, but curious ideas prevailed and the Bill was rejected to the regret of the entire country.

REPRESSIVE LEGISLATION.

I now pass on to two of the recent repressive measure—the Press Act and the Defence of India Act. These Acts have worked harshly and told heavily upon the persons and properties of some leaders of our community. Musalmans are intensely agitated, and I should be grossly negligent in the discharge of my duties as the spokesman of Muslim India, if I failed to give voice to their feelings on the subject. On principle and by sentiment I object to repression and coercion, be it from the Government or from any section of a disaffected people. Fear is the motive force in both cases. From the first dawn of human polity there have been two methods of dealing with people. You can rule them through fear or rule them through love. It cannot be denied that coercion and terrorism, whether that of rulers or of rebels, do occasionally succeed. But its success is temporary; the reaction is terrible and follows swiftly These short cuts to a solution of political difficulties, whether they be undertaken by the rulers or by their disaffected subjects, only end in disaster. Terrorism is a *cul de sac* leading nowhere, and sooner or later the terrorist must retrace his footsteps. The only lasting bond is that of love. The road is long, but never wearisome. This is a time of great crisis in the life of the British Empire, and, therefore, there is all the more reason to subject the people of India to the compelling force of love and not to the fleeting force of fear. Repression generally defeats its own purpose. To the terrorists among our own people I can say with confidence that they can never hope to terrorise a powerful nation like the British. To the coercionist among our rulers I can say with equal confidence that they can never hope to repress the rising hopes and aspirations of 315 millions of people. The policy of repression is an insult to God, Who surely could not have created one-fifth of humanity in His own image and yet made dumb driven cattle of them all. But it is no less an insult to the countrymen of Shakespeare and Milton to think that repression could ultimately and finally succeed in cowing down those whose only crime was that they fearlessly "spake the tongue" that Shakespeare spoke and held "the faith and morals" that Milton held.

VICTIMS OF THE PRESS ACT.

I remember well, how and under what conditions the Press Act was passed. The members of the Imperial Council gave their consent to the passing of the Bill on the express understanding that the law was intended for the anarchists and would never be applied in the case of peaceful citizens anxious

with a [illegible] over its [illegible] that the P[illegible] this fashion? Is it possible for the people not to resent such treatment and are they feeling to be treated so lightly? Feelings and sentiments are not made to order, but they easily respond to kindness and sympathy.

INTERNMENT OF MOSLEM LEADERS.

Under the D[illegible] of India Act, Muslim leaders like Mo[illegible]d Ali, Zafar Ali and Shaukat Ali and [illegible] other Muslims have been deprived of their liberty and interned. Please do not misunderstand me. It is my honest conviction that no Government in the world could, without betraying its trust, dispense with such protective legislation in the difficult times we are now passing through as might prove necessary. Every Government is bound to protect itself and the people over whom it rules by laws which save them from external and internal trouble. What I object to is the manner in which these laws have been worked to the injury of Muslim leaders of great influence and popularity. No reasons have been given for their internment and people are left to indulge in their own guesses and surmises. In my opinion the right procedure would have been to take the people into confidence, give them full, frank and straight-forward reasons for these extraordinary internments and then have left the whole matter to the sanity of their judgment. Provided the reasons were sufficient and justifiable, I cannot conceive of the possibility of the vast majority of Muslims objecting to the Government action in spite of the great services of these gentlemen to the cause of Islam and India. But an opposite course, that of secrecy, resulting in irritation and excitement, was adopted. Musalmans feel that their leaders have been the victims of that unholy spy system which has wrought so much mischief and created bad blood in the country. At this juncture I can with justice say that no Indian community has had its loyalty put to a greater test during this war than the Muslims, and we have every cause to complain that Muslim loyalty has not been appreciated by the powers-that-be. Musalmans have given ample expression to their desire to remain peaceful and law-abiding members of British Empire, and in deference to non-Muslim and official susceptibilities have left much unsaid to which they might with justice have given free expression. This self-restraint and self-abnegation deserved better treatment. The best way to create trust is to trust others, for mistrust begets nothing but mistrust. Knowing the feeling of the community on this point, as I do, I think it is to their great credit that so little has been heard of public demonstrations. Their sense of responsibility prevented them from venting their feelings in public. Government should not remain under the false impression that the Musalmans of India approve of its actions. No, they do not; and if there be a real desire to soothe their ruffled feelings, it is high time that these leaders were restored to freedom at an early date.

Mr. Mahammad Ali, with that great and venerable leader, Nawab Vikarul Mulk, now to our deep sorrow lying on a bed of sickness, was one of the principal founders of our League, and both are greatly missed in our Sessions to-day.

PROTECTION OF RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS.

Another urgent demand of the country has been shelved, on the ground that it is of a controversial nature—I mean the measure for the safety of religious buildings. Our leader, the Hon. the Raja Saheb of Mahmudabad, has told us that his attempts in this direction have not succeeded. Really my mind fails to grasp who are the people who contest the measure, and on what grounds? Surely no opposition can possibly come from the Indians themselves. They are all united. Does it come from the officials? Our Indian religions have been protected by Parliamentary Statutes and Royal pledges, and no interference can be tolerated by any authority in matters religious. It is a profound pity that such golden opportunities for reconciling the people and gaining their affections are so lightly thrown away.

MEN OF BLOOD AND IRON.

Gentlemen, although I have criticized the Indian administration I have also indicated the lines upon which reforms are urgently called for in the government of the country. If we are to be counted among living nations these reforms must be achieved. To be a self-respecting nation and one respected by others is the aspiration of the Indian people. But, unfortunately, opposition comes from a certain number of officials who do not believe in Indians thinking for themselves. They tell us that, as we are properly governed, we need not trouble ourselves about the other good things of this world and must not clamour for them. Unfortunately amongst them there are men who belong to the party of "Powder and shot and no damn'd nonsense." They do not recognize that Indians have any right. To them any act of clemency or justice tempered by mercy is what they call "killing by kindness." They believe in administrating the law with extreme rigour and showing no consideration for the feelings of the people. Even when a good, kind and statesman-like Viceroy like Lord Hardinge saves human beings from the gallows, they raise their voice the loudest, and say that such an act of mercy must presage the downfall of the British Empire, as if the English rule were based upon such insecure supports and unstable foundations. They do not realize that it is the personality of this great Englishman and his popularity amongst Indians, and not the repressive measures, that has largely contributed towards the solution of many vexed questions and has kept India peaceful and quiet. It is not possible to co-operate with such people unless their frame of mind is altered. These are men of blood and iron and refuse to concede any little point in favour [illegible]

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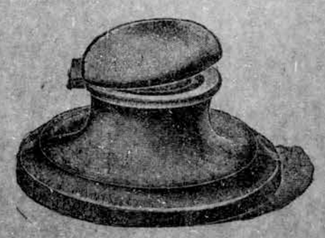

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LEAGUE.

(Continued from page 3.)

about new conditions and mighty transformations are in progress. We are on the eve of eventful changes and the East is moving towards an inevitable destiny, but no one knows what lies behind the loom of time. New ideas are springing up and questions are being looked at from new points of view. A new bond has been cemented between the two races by the blood of our people on the battlefields of Europe, Asia and Africa. India has retrained, from no sacrifices which were asked of her and which it was in her power to give. She could give much more and supply the needs of England out of her own resources, if she were freely developed. And mind, India has shed her blood and undergone sacrifices, not in the hope of favours to come, but of her own free will and accord. Surely all this cannot go for nothing and must be taken into account and must influence the re-adjustment of the fabric of Empire about which we hear so much. Some say, whatever you may gain, you cannot get self-government for India. They state that our country is not prepared for self-government, and the best form of rule that she can have in the present circumstances is benevolent despotism. True, but where to get the despot who would rule such a vast country with benevolence? What we find is that instead of one benevolent despot we have a number of despots who are anything but benevolent. No, gentlemen, the only form of Government which is possible for India is that embodied in the constitution of our League and that is self-government suitable to the needs and requirements of the country under the aegis of the British Crown. Then and then alone India will be contented and a camaraderie will spring up between the two races which will cement the bonds of fellowship. Instead of a policy of mistrust and suspicion we must have a policy of trust and confidence. Let there be no misunderstanding about these essentials in the Government of the country.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Gentlemen, our demands are neither immediate nor peremptory. We can wait and must wait till the end of the war, when the whole Empire will be reconstructed upon new lines; but there is no harm in postulating our demands now and informing the British people of the unity and the intensity with which the reforms are insisted upon. When the affairs of the Empire are taken into consideration, our views should be before the English nation. Of course we cannot expect that India will change in the twinkling of an eye by some magical process, but we do hope that a new policy will be initiated which will end in self-government and give us the status and power of a living nation. The reform must come steadily, but surely. But hope deferred maketh the heart sick, and delay deprives the reforms of all their grace. If you ask me to give you indications of reforms which are immediately needed, I would say that the first step towards Self-Government must be taken by abolishing the packed official majority in the Imperial Council. We must have a sure and safe elected non-official majority, which would discuss and deal with all Indian questions from the Indian stand-point. The late Lord Minto was quite right when he recommended this very reform which I am placing before you now. Next, we must free the Executive Council of the Viceroy from the incubus of the Bureaucracy. Then fierce light would be thrown in to the dark corners of Indian administration. We must have more Indians in the Executive Council, which is really the chief source from which policies emanate. In England the members of the Cabinet are not drawn from the official classes, but Lord Minto was quite right when he reform that is needed is what has been called "Provincial Autonomy." Provinces are now working within the circumscribed limits allowed by the Government of India. In domestic affairs and finance they should have the fullest liberty of action. Local Self-Government should not be a mere sham, but based on real foundations as contemplated by that noble Viceroy, the Marquis of Ripon. The Arms Act must disappear from the Statute Book and no limitation should be laid on the entry of Indians into any Public Service, as I have clearly indicated in my speech. Volunteers should be enlisted freely from all classes. Agriculture must be improved and Commerce and Industry helped. Education will have to be free and compulsory. These are the points which come to my mind at present. I have not tried to be exhaustive, nor is it possible for me to be so. I have refrained from laying down any cut-and-dry scheme of Self-Government. I suggest that there should be unanimity on these questions amongst all the people of India and I can conceive of no better agency than that of a joint deputation of the Congress and the League, which would place our demands before the British public and the British Government. Of course, before such a deputation is formed there must be a joint conference of the trusted leaders of both these organizations in which a general agreement must be come to and the interests of all safeguarded. Such an agreement should be placed before public meetings of the recognized political institutions of the different communities for confirmation. I have no doubt that such a representation would command a sympathetic hearing from the British nation.

A CHERISHED DESIRE OF MOSLEMS.

Gentlemen, before I conclude there is one other matter which is deeply felt by our community; and I know that it is the desire of a vast majority of Musalmans that I should speak on it. It is a rather delicate subject, but it is better that our feelings and sentiments should be expressed frankly, although with a proper sense of responsibility. It is a sore point with us that the Government of our Caliph should be at war with the Government of our King-Emperor. We should all have been pleased to see our brethren in faith fighting side by side with the soldiers of the British Empire. Whatever view one may take of the policy adopted by Islamic countries in the present war, Indian Moslems never desired nor ever can desire hostility between the British and Islamic Governments. That the hostility should have come about is the greatest misfortune that could possibly have befallen Indian Moslems. But this the fates decreed. I have no desire to enter into details, but a vast majority of my co-religionists and, for the matter of that, numerous Englishmen, too, attribute it to the past foreign policy of Great Britain and to the failure of British Diplomacy. However that may be, it is the cherished desire of the followers of Islam that when peace comes, and pray God that it will come soon, the Muslim countries should be dealt with in such a way that their dignity will not be compromised in the future. There are four hundred millions of Musalmans in the world, bound together in common brotherhood, whose feelings and sentiments should not be ignored in any settlement which may be arrived at. There is a living force and a great potential strength in this vast human brotherhood which, if properly realized, would be an immense asset.

CONCLUSION.

Brethren, I have finished. I have said what I had to say without any reservation and without any "arriere pensee." I have indicated the lines upon which our country should work and have abstained from going into details. My concluding words to you are: Have faith in your own-selves and trust in God above. With an undaunted heart and unflinching determination march forward towards that irresistible destiny which has been reserved for you in your Sacred Book. Halt not, falter not—Amen!

The following resolutions were put from the Chair and carried, the whole assembly standing:

"The All-India Moslem League records with profound sorrow its deep sense of the loss that the Moslem community in particular and the country in general has sustained by the deaths of Nawab Sir Salimullah Bahadur of Dacca, Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, Maulana Khwaja Altaf Hussain Hali, Maulana Shams-ul-Ulama Shibli Nomani, Major Syed Hassan Bilgrami and the Hon. Khwaja Gulamus Saqlain and begs to convey its respectful condolence to the bereaved families."

"The All-India Moslem League records its great sense of loss at the deaths of Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, whose great and varied services in the cause of India shall ever live in the grateful recollections of every class and creed of the Indian people."

The League then adjourned till 2 p.m. to-day.

The evening party given yesterday by the Hindus of Bombay to meet the President and members of the All-India Moslem League, was a great success. Nearly 2,000 guests were present. The guests were received by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir P. D. Pattani, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Mr. Narottam M. Goculdas and others.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 29.

Amongst the names included in the 137th list of casualties from Mesopotamia are those of Lieutenant H. Head, 117th Mahrattas (I.A.R.O.) and Assistant-Surgeon Fernandez, I.M.S.D., killed, and Subadar Kapura, 20th Infantry, died of disease.

DELHI, Dec. 30.

The following names appear in the 138th list of casualties from Mesopotamia:—

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